THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 57. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Its Progress During the First Century of its Existence in the United States.

Eightieth Session of the Philadelphia Annual Conference—Meeting at Harrisburg This Morning—The First Day's Proceedings, Etc. Etc.

The meeting of the Eightieth Session of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harrisburg, this morning, recalls the fact this large and influential denomination has just completed the first century of its existence in the United States, and in this connection a brief outline of the rise and progress of the Church during this period will not be without interest.

Twenty-eight years after the foundation of the new faith in England, it was first preached in the present limits of this country by Philip Embury, a carpenter by trade and a native of Ireland, in which country he was born in 1728. In 1752 he made a profession of religion, was subsequently licensed as a local preacher, and finally settled in New York city in August, 1760. Some time during the month of October, 1766, he preached his first sermon in his own private residence, on Barrack street, now City Hall Place. The congregation consisted of four persons only—Barbara Heck, her husband Paul, a hired man by the name of John Lawrence, and a colored servant called Betty. These four were formed into a class, with Philip Embury for their leader; but their numbers increased quite rapidly, and to accommodate them a sail-loft on Horse-and-cart lane was rented and fitted up. This apartment was located on the site of No. 120 William street, and was not demolished until 1854. About the same time Robert Strawbridge, another local preacher, likewise from Ireland, began to preach in Frederick county, Maryland. On the 30th of October, 1768, Philip Embury dedicated the first regular church of the denomination, a very rude building, sixty by forty-two feet in dimensions, and situated on the ground now occupied by the John Street Church in New York.

The foundation of the Church in this city is credited to Captain Webb, an officer of the British army, who had embraced the faith in Bristol, England, in 1765. He preached his first sermon in Philadelphia, in 1768, his audience-room being nothing more than a sail-loft. It was through his instrumentality that the old St. George's Church, on Fourth street, was secured for the use of the congregation. The first Annual Conference was held in this building, on the 14th of July, 1773, at which time the denomination numbered about 1160 members and ten preachers, only one of whom was a native of the country. Annual Conferences were subsequently held for nineteen years in succession, when it became necessary, on account of their number, to organize a General Conference, in which the then eighteen Annual Conferences were represented. The progress of the Church, from its foundation to the present time, is shown by the following statement, embracing the number of preachers and members at the time of meeting of the different General Conferences, the great decrease in 1848 being on account of the secession of the Church South, in 1844:—

Year.	No. of Preachers.	No. of Members.	Year.	No. of Preachers.	No. of Members.
1773	10	1,160	1820	896	259,890
1776	24	4,921	1824	1272	328,523
1780	43	8,504	1828	1642	418 927
1784	84	14,988	1832	2200	548,595
1788	166	37,354	1836	2920	650,245
1792	266	65,980	1840	3687	801,785
1796	294	56,664	1844	4027	1,175,314
1800	287	64,894	1848	3841	639,066
1804	400	112,134	1852	4513	728,709
1808	549	151,995	1856	5877	890,329
1812	678	195,357	1860	6987	994,467
1816	695	214,235	1864	6821	928,340

In addition to the regular Methodist Episcopal Church, there are eight other branches of Methodists represented in the country. Their comparative numbers were as follows in the year 1865:—

Branches.	Preachers			Memb'rs
	Ft'lar	Local	Total	
M. E. Church	7,175	8,493	15,668	920,259
M. E. Church South	2,591	4,904	7,495	708,949
Protestant M. Church	810	750	1,560	105,120
African M. E. Church	513	2,100	2,613	53,670
Evangelical Asso'tn	405	323	728	51,185
Wesleyan Methodists	236	164	400	25,620
Afric'n M.E.Ch.(Zion)	217	444	661	30,600
Free Methodist	67	69	136	3,655
Primitive M. Church	20	34	64	1,805
Totals	12,034	17,281	29,325	1,909,803

The number of Methodists in the United States, as compared with the other Protestant denominations, is as follows:—

Methodists	1,921,897
Baptists	1,399,637
Presbyterians	609,977
Lutherans	269,985
Congregationalists	268,015
Episcopalians	154,118
Universalists	140,000
Other Denominations	522,772
Total	5,286,401

The operations of the Church in its various departments during the year 1865, as compared with those of other denominations, are shown in the following statement:—

13,948 Sunday Schools were maintained at an expense of $245,000. The officers and teachers numbered 153,696, and the scholars, 931,724. In the latter there was an increase of 53,103; and during the year, 25,122 scholars were converted. $17,738 were raised in aid of schools in destitute localities. The different branches of the Church maintained schools in which the number of teachers and scholars combined was as follows:—

M. E. Church	1,085,420
M. E. Church South	275,000
Evangelical Association	35,326
African M. E. Church	21,000
African M. E. Church (Zion)	19,240
Other branches	88,230
Total	1,518,519

The schools maintained by the different denominations contained the following number of teachers and scholars:—

Methodist	1,518,519
Regular Baptists	400,000
Congregationalists	283,798
Episcopalians	150,400
Presbyterians (O. S.)	161,574
Presbyterians (N. S.)	112,789
Reformed Dutch	40,250

The different denominations circulated tracts and other religious literature of the following value:—

M. E. Church	$13,006
Episcopal Church	4,678
Reformed Dutch Church	5,415
Baptist Churches	23,051
Presbyterian Church (O. S.)	4,051

The following amounts were expended in the distribution of the Bible:—

M. E. Church	$101,743
Episcopal Church	5,204
Baptist Churches	4,870

The Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Reformed Dutch co-operate with the American Bible Society.

The home mission work of the different denominations was as follows:—

	Preachers.	Expenses.
M. E. Church	1932	$254,675
Presbyterian (all branches)	1011	222,051
Baptist (all branches)	246	93,027
Episcopal Church	112	96,514
Reformed Dutch	64	24,315
American Home Missionary Society (chiefly Congregationalists)	802	90,525

The following statement shows the foreign work:—

	Missionaries and Assistants.	Expenses.
M. E. Church	256	$275,657
Episcopal Church	52	78,309
Baptist Church (all branches)	670	179,836
Presbyterian (all branches)	274	369,777
Reformed Dutch Church	60	82,000

The periodical publications of the various denominations were as follows:—

Denominations.	Weeklies.		Monthlies, Etc.		Total.	
	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.
M. E. Church	15	209,820	6	479,100	21	688,920
Otherbranch's	14	22,500	5	24,200	19	46,700
Methodist	29	252,320	11	503,300	40	755,620
Presbyt'n, O.S.	11	.....	6	.....	17	.....
Presbyt'n, N.S.	11	.....	12	.....	23	.....
Episcopalian	10	.....	6	.....	16	.....
Congregation't	5	.....	3	.....	8	.....
Baptist	14	.....	9	.....	23	.....
Universalist	6	.....	4	.....	10	.....
Unitarian	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....

The institutions of learning under the control of the various denominations were as follows:—

	Colleges.	Theological Seminaries.	Academies.
M. E. Church	23	2	84
M. E. Church South	12	...	17
Other Branches	...	...	27
Total Methodists	35	2	128
Baptists	32	12	138
Episcopalians	14	9	24
Reformed Dutch	3	1	11
Universalists	3	1	8
Presbyterians (O. S.)	24	9	3

The contributions of the different denominations for religious and benevolent purposes were as follows:—

Methodist Episcopal Church	$10,106,136
Presbyterian Church (O. S. and N. S.)	4,850,223
Episcopal Church	2,700,904
Reformed Dutch Church	225,410

The year 1866 being the centenary of American Methodism, a special effort was made to raise $5,000,000, in addition to the ordinary contributions, for church purposes. The returns are not all in yet, but it is estimated that the amount actually subscribed will somewhat exceed this. From one-third to one-half of the entire amount is to be devoted to local purposes, such as the repairing and extension of churches, and the paying off of church debts, and the remainder to general purposes.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference, which met in its eightieth session this morning, was organized in its present form in 1796, it being at that time one of the six Annual Conferences into which the entire Church was divided. It has been divided and sub-divided, from time to time, until at present it embraces the cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, Easton, and Wilmington, and the country around and between them. Its present condition, as shown by the minutes of last year's Conference, is as follows:—

Regular Preachers	273
Local Preachers	351
Members	45,491
Probationary members	10,353
Baptisms	6,211
Churches	534
Estimated value of churches	$2,112,500
Parsonages	77
Estimated value of parsonages	$228,300
Contributions:—	
Education	$1,291
Tracts	3,797
Missions	58,110
Bibles	5,030
Sunday School Union	1,087
Church Extension	4,036
Building and improvement of churches	122,762
Building and improvement of parsonages	27,439
	$250,060
Regular collections	8,991
Sunday Schools:—	
Number of Schools	574
Officers and Teachers	9,280
Scholars	59,454
Scholars in infant classes	13,407
Volumes in Libraries	172,109
Expenses	$29,105
Contributions to school purposes	$1,657
Conversions	3,309

The Philadelphia Conference at Harrisburg—First Day's Proceedings.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The Eighth Session of the Philadelphia Annual Conference assembled in this city this morning, and was called to order at a quarter past nine o'clock by Bishop Scott. The Bishop opened the proceedings by reading a Scripture lesson, after which the hymn commencing

"I love Thy kingdom, Lord,"

was sung. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Cooper and the Rev. Anthony Atwood. Roll of the members was then called by the Rev. R. H. Pattison, Secretary of the last Annual Conference. Rev. Mr. Pattison was reappointed Secretary, with Rev. George W. Lybrand and Rev. Alexander M. Wiggins and Rev. Samuel L. Gracey as assistants. Daily sessions of the Conference were ordered, beginning at nine o'clock and closing at 12, and rules for the government of the body were adopted.

A memorial service was ordered for Friday morning at 10½ o'clock, in memory of the ministers deceased during the year.

Standing Committees were appointed on public worship, Rev. Joseph Castle, chairman; Publication of Minutes, Rev. R. H. Pattison, chairman; on General Statistics, Rev. J. M. Hinson, chairman; Missionary Statistics, Rev. R. J. Carson, chairman; on Education, Rev. G. D. Carrow, chairman; Bible Cause, Rev. J. D. Curtis, Chairman; on Sunday Schools, B. F. Price, Chairman; on the Tract Cause, Rev. W. Rink, Chairman; on Temperance, Rev. V. Smith, Chairman; on Finance, Rev. J. B. Maddox, Chairman; on Missions, the Presiding Elders; and on Church Extension, Rev. J. C. Murphy, Chairman. A special Committee on the Sabbath was appointed, with Rev. J. W. Jackson Chairman.

A Committee on the Freedmen was also raised, with Rev. W. C. Robinson as Chairman.

A resolution favorable to a division of the Conference by State lines at its present session was read and laid over for the present.

The Conference agreed to visit Dickinson College, at Carlisle, on Friday afternoon next, on invitation of the Faculty of that institution conveyed by its President, the Rev. Dr. Johnson.

A special Committee was appointed on the State of the Church, with Rev. J. H. Alday as Chairman.

The publication of the minutes of the Conference was given to the Conference Tract Society. A debate arose upon the proposition to place the missionary statistics in the same pamphlet with the minutes. Dr. Cooper opposed it, as being already large enough. Dr. Dcok thought it would not make it inconveniently large. The subject was referred to the committee.

Bishop Scott stated to the Conference that the Board of Bishops had passed a resolution that it would not be best to divide the Philadelphia Conference before the next General Conference, and that they could not sanction any such division. This settles the subject for the present session.

Revs. Messrs. Parsons and Marks, of the Lutheran Church, were introduced, and all clergymen of other churches were invited to a seat within the bar.

The Pittsburg Methodist Conference.

The Pittsburg Conference continued in session at Massilon on Thursday. In addition to the customary business of the Conference it was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Greensburg, Pa. It is also proposed to divide this Conference, which numbers forty thousand members, contributes over forty thousand dollars per year to the mission fund, and, extending from the Allegheny summits to the Muskingum, embraces within its limits the greater part of Western Pennsylvania and Southeastern Ohio.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Introduction of Resolutions Declaring the Sherman Bill Unconstitutional, and Demanding a Test of It in the Supreme Court, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—In the State Senate to-day, Mr. Munday presented a set of resolutions declaring the Military Reconstruction bill unconstitutional in ignoring the legal existence of ten States; in interfering with the suffrage rights and eligibility to office in State elections; in depriving said States of participation in the rights and privileges of the general Government, while they are fully taxed, and on delivering over to irresponsible commissioners, armed with inquisitorial powers, a whole people who have for more than eighteen months been pursuing the avocations of peace and yielding a cheerful obedience to the general Government.

His resolutions calls upon the people of Louisiana to enter their solemn protest against the enforcement of the law in this State; that all State officers proceed in the discharge of their duties as if no such law had been promulgated; that in case of actual conflict between State and Government officers the former oppose merely passive resistance, placing the matter in the hands of the Attorney General of the State, who shall test the validity of the law in the Federal Courts. In case said law shall be declared constitutional by the Supreme Court the resolutions shall be null and void.

The resolutions were referred to a joint special committee.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill repealing the act authorizing a State Convention. After a first and second reading, it was referred to a Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

In the House, on motion of Mr. McConnell, the rules were suspended, and the bill from the Senate was taken up suspending State and municipal elections. It was read twice, when a spirited discussion arose on hasty legislation upon important subjects.

Mr. Tucker admonished the House to act calmly, and meet the crisis resolutely. The Senate, he said, acted wisely on Saturday in refusing to pass the bill. The Military Commander had stopped the election, and the responsibility rested solely with him.

The motion to reconsider the second reading was adopted, and the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Williamson addressed the House on the subject of his appointment as Chairman of the Wells Impeachment Committee. As United States Senator elect, he considered his connection with the General Assembly had ceased on the 4th of March, and requested his name to be erased from its proceedings from that date.

A resolution to this effect having been proposed it was unanimously adopted.

The Speaker then named Mr. Tucker as Chairman of the Impeachment Committee.

FROM MEXICO.

The Strength of the Imperial and Republican Armies—A Battle Imminent.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, February 22, via Matamoras, March 7, South-west Pass, and New Orleans, March 12.—An intercepted letter from an ex-Imperial Minister places the forces of all arms under Maximilian at 35,000 men, while, according to a semi official organ, the forces of the Liberals amount to 45,000 men. On the 25th ult. Maximilian, at the head of a column, marched upon the position occupied by the Liberal army. The latter would make a junction with Corona. The country north of Queretara is all quiet. We are all waiting the result of the great battle against the Imperialists. The Liberals are confident of success. They have the most formidable force in front of Maximilian that the Imperial army has ever encountered in Mexico.

THE EISTEDDFOD.—The Welsh Eisteddfod is to be held this year at Carmarthen, in September. The following is the list of subjects and prizes:—"On the Advantages of Milford Haven as a Commercial Port of National Importance," prize £100; "Defense of the Welsh People against the Misrepresentations of English Critics," £10 10s., and a silver medal; "On the History of the Settlement of the Flemings in South Wales," £5 5s.; "On the Administration of Justice in Wales in 1800 and 1867," £10 10s., and a silver medal; "On the Social and Intellectual Condition of Wales," £50 (copyright to remain the property of the author); "On the Effects of High-class Farming," £5 5s.; "On the Carboniferous Rocks of Wales," £10 10s., and a silver medal.

THE GRANDEES OF SPAIN.—The number of dukes who are grandees of Spain is 79; several of them, however, are united under one head, as happens in the old houses of Ossuna, Medina-Coli, Abrantes, Alba, Fernan-Nunez, and others; thus the number of dukes is below 79. There are other Spanish grandees who prefer taking the title of marquis or count to that of duke. Forty-three are to be found in this list. There are 52 grandees who take the title of marquis as their first honorary distinction, retaining, however, that of duke under other denominations. There are 42 counts and grandees of Spain who are also dukes and marquises. The total number of Spanish grandees is 147.

THE "MIDNIGHT MEETINGS" IN LONDON.—The midnight meetings for the reclamation of fallen women have been in operation in London for five years, with the following result:—583 women were restored to parents and friends; 1800 were placed in service; 66 married; 5 were reconciled to their husbands; 400 were assisted to obtain employment; 4 emigrated; 4 were sent home to the continent; 2 were established in business; 472 left or were dismissed; and 250 were sent to the hospitals.

THE IMPROVEMENTS OF PARIS.—It is stated that M. Hausmann has promised Napoleon that the work for the "embellishment" of Paris shall be completed in four years.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—Noon.—The Cotton Market to-day opens firm, with more activity. The sales will foot up 10,000 bales, and are quoted as follows, being an advance of ⅛d.:—Middling uplands, 13⅛d.; do. Orleans, 13⅜d.

The Breadstuffs Market is generally firm. Oats, 3s. 2d. per 45 lbs., for American and Canada.

Provisions—The market is firm, but the leading articles are unchanged in price. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

Linseed oil has advanced to 29s. Rosin has declined to 9s. per cwt. for common Wilmington, and 35c. for fine.

LONDON, March 13—Noon.—Consols for money, 91¼; Erie Railroad shares, 39⅜; Illinois Central, 78; United States Five-twenties have advanced to 74½.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Commanders for the New Military Districts.

The announcement of new Military Governors was delayed yesterday in consequence of the probable appointment of Sherman instead of Sheridan. The President has tendered one of the appointments to Sherman, but it is uncertain whether he will accept, first, because he might not like to supplant Sheridan, and second, because he is well satisfied with his present position. The contest between Hancock and Ord seems to have been decided in favor of the former. For the new department, purely military, of Kentucky and Tennessee, both Meade and Ord are mentioned. The Richmond *Dispatch* says it is enabled to announce upon high authority that General Schofield has been appointed the Commandant of the District of Virginia under the Reconstruction act.

Reconstruction Question in Virginia.

Information received from Richmond and Fredericksburg would indicate that the people of Virginia regard the passage of the Wilson bill in the House of Representatives as a great victory over the radical element in Congress. The General Assembly of Virginia are jubilant, and upon the return of their envoys from Washington, at once dismissed the consideration of the call for a Convention. Governor Pierpont says "Congress has been badly sold. The entire reorganization of the Southern States is now in the hands of the President and his Rebel colleagues." The vote of the Union men and negroes is looked upon as lost for radical purposes, and Hunnicutt's career is effectually nipped in the bud by it. A Committee, consisting of Senators Ould, McNae, Trout, Mercier, Robertson, and Keen, was appointed to repair to Washington to urge the passage of the Wilson bill by the Senate. They arrived at the Ebbitt House last evening. The people of Virginia are diligently working in the cause of reconstructing their State Government in accordance with the late law, and learning of the introduction of Senator Wilson's Supplementary Reconstruction bill, this deputation was selected to come to Washington for the purpose of working for the interests of Virginia in this and other measures now before Congress. The leading men of Virginia seem to be in favor of this Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and express a wish to see it become the law, as they think that the whole matter of calling a convention and of conducting the registration of voters should be left entirely with the military governors.

A meeting of the negroes in Fredericksburg last night was addressed by a colored surgeon connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. He was extremely radical, but encountered an opponent of great ability in the person of a negro named James Brooks, who is a conservative. The negroes there are said to be radically inclined. Hunnicutt is expected there to-night to canvass among the radicals.

A statement having been published that there was trouble at Williamsburg, Virginia, between the whites and the freedmen, and that the military had been called out to suppress the same, General S. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Fifth District of Virginia, telegraphed to General Howard to-day that he had not asked for a military force at Williamsburg. Eight mounted men had been sent to Yorktown for a few days to assist in removing freed people, but there was no trouble whatever.

The Adjournment and Impeachment Questions.

The adjournment question shows but little change. Some members say all they are waiting for is the signature of Andrew Johnson to the Wilson supplementary Reconstruction bill. The extreme out-and-out radicals of the Butler stripe, however, threaten that they will oppose any recess that will interfere with the impeachment project, which, they say, must be pushed through at all hazards. Four out of the nine members of the old Judiciary Committee are claimed to favor impeachment, and the Butler party announce that it must not be abandoned on any account. There is talk now of keeping Congress together until April.

The Fenians and Congress.

The Fenian Committee from New York are still here. Yesterday they received further assurances of aid and sympathy from several members of both Houses of Congress. Senator Wilson's resolution regarding the sales of vessels to belligerents, together with Senator Nye's resolution of sympathy in the Senate and Mr. Donnelly's in the House, throws some light on their workings. Judge Underwood, of Virginia, is actively engaged in furthering their cause.

Office-Seekers from New Orleans.

Among the recent additions to the crowd of office hunters who have arrived here in unprecedented numbers during the past week, are two delegations from New Orleans, who are urging appointment of Messrs. Norton and Whittaker as District Attorney, and Messrs. Billings and Watson as United States Marshal. The last-named gentleman is endorsed by the entire Union party in New Orleans, except a few who prefer General Frank J. Herron. It is stated that Mr. Bullitt has withdrawn from the contest. There is no Federal appointment in Louisiana over which there is as much strife as the Marshalship.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The loss by the explosion of the Powder Mills, near Xenia, Ohio, yesterday, is estimated at $10,000.

The *Commercial's* Knoxville despatch says that it is estimated that the late flood has damaged over $2,000,000 in East Tennessee. Over 200 persons were washed out of their homes in Knoxville. The damage to the farming interests has been very heavy, and many farmers lost their houses, barns, grain, and stock.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

First Gun of the Campaign—A Clean Republican Victory—General Harriman's Majority about 3000.

CONCORD, N. H. March 13—1 A. M.—We have returns from 126 towns, which give Harriman 25,697 votes, and Sinclair and scattering 22,462 votes.

Elsewhere in the First Congressional District, is probably elected by 1200 majority, and Stevens, in the Second District, and Benton, in the Third District, by about 1000 majority each.

The Council will stand four Republicans and one Democrat. In the Senate eight Republicans and four Democrats are probably elected. In the House there is a Republican majority of 80. The Republicans have a majority in six counties, and the Democrats in four counties. The vote in the State will exceed the vote of last year, in the aggregate, by 1500 to 2000. The whole vote of the State will exceed 67,000. The majority for Harriman for Governor will probably exceed 3000.

Maryland—The Democratic Senatorial Nomination.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 12.—The Senatorial caucus last evening resulted as follows:—On the first ballot, P. F. Thomas, 38; Isaac D. Jones, 20; Alexander Evans, 14; Cox, 1; blank, 1. Thomas was nominated, and accepted the nomination in a spirited speech.

Municipal Election.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., March 13.—The Hon. Samuel Magonigle was re-elected Mayor of this city yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Stock Market is active. Chicago and Rock Island, 95⅝; Reading, 101⅝; Canton Company, 46¼; Erie Railroad, 59; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95⅝; Michigan Central, 110¼; Michigan Southern, 72⅜; New York Central, 102½; Illinois Central scrip, 114⅜; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 95⅝; Hudson River, 156; United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 109⅜; do. 1863, coupons, 107¼; do. 1864, coupons, 107½; do. 1865, coupons, 106⅝; Ten-forties, coupons, 97¾; Seven-thirties, first series, 105⅝; all other series, 105⅝. Sterling Exchange, 108½; at sight, 109½. Gold closed at 134⅛.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Williams Homicide Case—Third Day Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—This morning there was quite as large an attendance of spectators as on the first or second day. Every one seemed fully to understand and appreciate the importance of the case on trial, for there was the most perfect order and silence maintained throughout the room, without any efforts on the part of the officers.

The prisoner's appearance and demeanor were as those of a man who had no care of extraordinary weight upon his mind; not looking like a man who knew that the question of his own death was the subject of public discussion. He appeared perfectly calm, and looked as if he were quite refreshed from the weariness of yesterday's proceedings. He sat in the dock reading the newspaper, probably the account of his own trial, with apparently cool attention; and has seldom noticed anything that has occurred around him, except when something unusual would take place between counsel, or in the examination of witnesses.

The taking of testimony was then resumed:—

Archibald Cameron sworn—I reside 1111½ Ridge Avenue; I know the prisoner; I know Joseph and John Mews; John Mews is a butcher; he lives in Buttonwood, above Ridge Road; I was with Joseph Mews on the morning of Mrs. Miller's murder; I was sitting in his house, on Buttonwood street; I was reading the paper; Mr. Mews called my attention to Williams as he was going past; I looked out and saw him; he turned down Eleventh street to Hamilton, and went out that street; I didn't notice anything about him very particular; I saw marks on his clothes; there was a mark on his upper coat sleeve, and one on his pantaloons; I could not tell what the mark was; it had a darker look than the rest of the clothes; the clothes I think were of a light color; he was across the street when I saw him; this was between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; he had a walking stick in his hand; the mark on the right sleeve was four or five inches in length, and about an inch in width; the one mark on his pants was on the right side, just below the knee; it was about an inch in width.

Cross-examination—He was walking the same as I have always seen him, slow, and leaning on his stick heavily; I am positive about the time I saw him; I have been in the habit of seeing Williams three or four times a day.

John D. Fell sworn—I work for L. Thompson & Son, Eleventh street and Ridge avenue; I am in a warehouse at Twelfth and Hamilton streets; the last time I saw Williams was between 7 and 8¼ o'clock on the Wednesday morning; he was standing by the stable on Hamilton street, as if he had just come out of the gangway; I saw him three times that morning; when I first saw him he was standing in the yard near the large chimney place; he had a handkerchief in his hand there; he was holding the handkerchief in his hand, rubbing it with it with his finger; I saw him shortly afterwards near the end of the gangway; the first I heard of the murder was that evening; I generally go into the stable after I open the place; on Friday morning, after what I had heard, I hunted, in company with Mr. Leech, to see if he had hid anything; we found the shirt cuff (cuff shown and recognized); it was lying behind a hogshead in the shed, in the corner.

Cross-examination—When I saw him near the chimney-place it was between half-past 6 and 7 o'clock; I had often seen him about there before that day; the passage-way from Hamilton street into the stable yard is about fourteen feet; the place is open from half-past 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening; it is sometimes open earlier than that; it was about six feet from where I saw him standing that I found the cuff; the width of the chimney-place is four or five feet; he was standing at the edge in towards the yard; the hogshead stood within two or three inches of the wall; pumice stone is kept in the hogshead; the cuff was found on the ground.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—Long vs. Knapp, Damon vs. Bache, Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. Hamlin, Vickers vs. Berry, Mitchell vs. Webster, Stark vs. Stark.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Brown, Alsop & Waters, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was resumed. The demurrers to the two first counts of the bill, charging the defendants with conspiracy, reported yesterday, were sustained, and that to the third count, charging false pretenses, was overruled. Mr. Brown's bail was forfeited yesterday on account of his absence from Court, and the other two defendants, Alsop and Waters, went to trial upon the charge of false pretenses.

The case of the Commonwealth was:—In the year 1865 the defendants represented to Joseph H. Thornley, of this city, that they owned, and had a good and marketable title, in a tract of land containing 1000 acres, and situated in Kanawha county, West Virginia; and by means of this representation induced Mr. Thomas to pay to them $4000 for an interest in the said land; and this representation was false and fraudulent, and the defendants knew it so to be.

In support of this allegation the Commonwealth produced evidence of the defendants having made this statement to Mr. Thornley; and also of the falsity of the statement; also, as to the land being in West Virginia. The Commonwealth offered evidence to prove that, at the time the defendants alleged the deed of the land was made to them, the tract itself was in Fayette county, Ky., to which State it had been ceded some thirty or forty years before. As to a brief of title, purporting to have been taken from the records of Kanawha county, showing conveyances of the land from the time of Patrick Henry down, and given by defendants to their Secretary, the Commonwealth offered in evidence a record to show the entire falsity of the brief of defendants. An exemplification of a survey of the patent of the land in Fayette county, Ky., with the certificate of the land officer, register, and also of the Secretary of State, and of Governor Bramlette. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—The *certiorari* argument list was called.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.—The *Gazette de France* publishes statistics respecting the provincial press, from which it appears that there are two hundred and sixty-seven country papers in France. Out of that number only fifty-one are independent; all the rest are more or less in the dependency of the Government.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds were inactive, July '65 5-20's sold at 107⅜ an advance of ⅛. 97½ was bid for 10-40s; 109½ for 6s of 1881; 109½ for 62' 5-20s; and 105½ @ 105⅝ for June and August, 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 101⅜ and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50⅜@50⅝, no change; Camden and Amboy at 131½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅜, a decline of ⅛, on the closing price last evening; Norristown at 61, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 39⅜, a decline of ¼. 32 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common, 40 for prefered do.; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14¼@14½, a slight advance. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Girard College; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅛; 11 A. M., 133⅜; 12 M., 134; 1 P. M., 134⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant at 6@7 per cent. on mixed collaterals, and is had at 5 per cent. on Governments. Commercial paper passes at 6½@7½ for best names, and 8@10 for second grade.

"Exchange is steady at the following quotations:—London, 60 days, 108⅝@108¾; do. sight, 109¼@109⅝; Paris, long, 5·18¾@5·17½; do. short 5·16¼@5·15; Antwerp, 5·21¼@5·20; Swiss, 5·21¼@5·20; Hamburg, 36½@36⅝; Amsterdam, 41⅜; Frankfort, 41⅜@41¾; Bremen, 79; Berlin, 72.

"Real estate of fancy kinds is reported as quite unsaleable, except at material reductions on recent asking prices. Moderate priced houses are wanted, and in Brooklyn real estate there is more doing than for some time. Office rents are more reasonable, and promise by May day to be lower."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading 50¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s, '64, cp	107⅛	$1000 Elmira 7's	96
$1000 Pa 5s, cp	94⅝	100 sh Cata Pf	29¾
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99⅛	400 sh Ocean Oil	2⅛
$600 City 6s, New	97⅝	800 do	2⅛
$400 do, Old	97⅛	100 sh Read R	50⅝
$300 do, Old	97⅛	44 do	50⅞
$500 do, New	101⅜	1 sh Cam & Am	131½
$400 do, New	101⅜	4 sh Penna R	56⅞
$100 do, New	101⅜	7 do	56⅞
$400 do, New	101⅜	1 sh Norrist'n	61

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, new, 106¾@106⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅝@97⅞; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅛@105⅜; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅜@17½; do., July, 1864, 16⅝@17⅛; do., August, 1864, 16⅛@16⅜; do., October, 1864, 15⅛@15⅜; do., December, 1864, 14¼@14½; do., May, 1865, 12½; do., August, 1865, 11⅛; do., September, 1865, 10⅜; do., October, 1865, 10⅛. Gold, 133¾@134¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107½@107¾; do. new, 106¾@106⅞; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅛@97¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105½@105⅝; do., 2d series, 105½@105⅝; 3d series, 105¼@105⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment; sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $8@8·75; extras at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·50@13·50, and fancy brands at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a steady demand for Wheat of prime quality at full prices, but the absence of supplies restricts operations; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·70@3; Southern do. $3@3·15; and 400 bushels California at $3·51. Rye is scarce and in fair request; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1·90@1·95. There is very little Corn offering now; the white is in steady demand; sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 97c. in store and in the cars, and $1 afloat. Oats come forward slowly, and are in good request; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 63@64c.

There is no falling of in the demand for prime Cloverseed, and prices are well maintained; sales of 5000 bushels at $7·50@9 ⅜ 64 pounds, the latter rate for choice recleaned. 300 bushels Timothy sold at $3·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the cr

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Dona Ferentes.

From the Tribune.

There are various ways of soothing a disappointed general as well as complimenting a successful one. Sometimes the recipient of sympathy gets also a big cheese; sometimes a house; now a saddle, and then a suit of clothes from an advertising tailor. Whether those kindly persons who have recently presented to General Lee a pair of gamecocks, roosters of no ignoble lineage and dunghills of an elevated breed, exhibited a delicacy equal to their personal devotion, may well be questioned. Why should a retired brave, who had had losses, and who is at present engaged in the praiseworthy occupation of teaching young gentlemen their mathematics, have disagreeable memories aroused by the gift of a brace of fighting fowls, and reminded of the doleful day when he himself was forced by fate to knock under? Of what particular value to the General these plumy little warriors will be, unless he kills, roasts, and eats them, we are at a loss to determine. It will be inconsistent with academical decorum to match them in the college yard. Placed, however, in a convenient position, they may prove valuable allies of the college bell in calling the boys to morning prayers, and may be regularly sworn at by the sluggards.

General Lee's letter accepting the poultry is before us, and we would quote from it, if there were anything to quote. He is simply grateful, and merely "yours respectfully." He indulges in no ferocious allusions to the Yankees, and in no rhetorical howls over the corpse of the Confederacy. This may be in good taste, but really we not think it is what the donors had a reasonable right to anticipate. We fear that it is of bad example to Major-Generals in general, and to our own officers in particular. Of what use is it to throw away kegs of butter and barrels of apples, hats, and boots, and other magnificent specimens of merchandise and manufacture, upon a military man who is so extremely afraid of damaging his chances of the Presidency, be the same more or less, that he never permits himself to go beyond the polite vagueness of "much obliged?" When, we should like to know, is a man to express his opinions, provided he has any, if it be not when his heart is expanding with gratitude, or his stomach is full of eleemosynary dainties? That must be a very inflexible caution which generosity cannot coax out of its reserve. We think that a General who expects to be President is under a sort of moral obligation to have views; nor is it any great stretch of suspicion to distrust the sincerity of opinions which are never aired. It may be very comfortable for a time to be upon both sides or no side, on this side to-day and the other side to-morrow; but the safest and most truly American way, before confiding a great public trust to any man, is to screw his notions out of him, or to make sure that there are no notions to screw. If he does not yield to the persuasive influence of presents, and is not to be melted into explicit correspondence and categorical lucidity by our donations, it is a very hard case for voters at least who desire to vote intelligently, and who are willing, in a certain sense, to pay handsomely for enlightenment.

We think if any more presents are to be made to any of these brave commanders who may be supposed to be laying slow and silent siege to the White House, that the accompanying notes might be so framed as to extract popular and useful information, something perhaps after this fashion: "Dear General, accept this coat, and what do you think of the Wool interest?" or, "Here is a little purse of greenbacks which your friends have made up for you, and please give us your views of the resumption of specie payments;" or, "Accept this barrel of apples, and let us know, if you will be so good, whether you think the serpent that tempted Eve, the venerable old snake, is not still alive and wriggling in various parts of this country." This may not be a very delicate way of getting at military views of civil matters; but as the country has more than once been miserably and expensively imposed upon, it is safe to aver that delicacy is out of place. It may not be quite agreeable for an old soldier to be forced to say something when he has nothing to say; but it must be remembered that if a man is to be President, he must ultimately speak and he must finally do, and that a little private embarrassment now is far better than a national botheration hereafter. We trust that no fine old soldier wants the great office, who is conscious of his unfitness for it; and he may rest assured that he is altogether unfit for it, if he be without decided opinions upon the leading questions which are dividing the land. A man may be very grateful, and highly gratified, and extremely pleased, and much obliged, and "yours, gentlemen, most respectfully," without being exactly a safe political person; and if we are to have military personages mixing in politics, what harm is there in subjecting them to a mild examination?

Barnum in Distress—A Call Upon the Radicals of Congress.

From the Herald.

A cry of distress comes over to us from Connecticut in behalf of P. T. Barnum, and we do pity Barnum. The Philistines are down upon him as they came down upon Samson, when "heaps upon heaps" he laid out a thousand of them with the jawbone of an ass. Barnum, with the shoulder-blade of the woolly horse, is doing the best he can; but he lacks the strength of Samson. Moreover, his right hand man, Tom Thumb, is abroad, and cannot come to his rescue, because, we suppose, of the death of that "blessed baby." (By-the-way, can Mr. Oakey Hall give us any account of the fate or manifest destiny of that "blessed baby" of Bond street?) Barnum wants help. "Grizzly Burleigh," in his cause, has proved a *fiasco;* General Logan, who made a flank movement into Connecticut in support of his fellow-soldier, General Hawley, on finding himself confronted by Joyce Heth, made a flank movement out again. "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" Not one. Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, knows something about allegators; but Feejee mermaids are not in his line. Greeley, who would run "just once" the gauntlet of the first Bull Run for a Fourierite phalanx, shrinks with benevolent disgust from Barnum's phalanx of owls and monkeys, cats, rats, and dogs, all in the same cage. Is not this likewise a clear case for Mr. Bergh in the matter of heartless cruelty to animals? Is not this thing a thousand times worse than a dog fight?

It has been suggested that if Barnum would parade his caravan of monstrosities around his district "free gratis for nothing," he might get up a hurrah and do something among the yeomanry. But, as when a member of our Board of Aldermen is understood to be up to his ears in a job he is said to be "on the make," so Barnum is "on the make," and a free caravan wouldn't pay. Whether we consider this political campaign of his as an advertising dodge, or a movement for another book on humbugs, there is money in it for Barnum, elected or rejected. He objects to making contributions to the party on the score of patriotism; but the Republicans who support him may make as many contributions as they like. "Heads I win, tails you lose." Woolly horse or California jackass, just as you like. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

John Morrissey went into Congress with a rush, because he came down like a prince—sixty thousand dollars, they say, down on the nail. Whereat the Democracy rejoiced, and great was the slaughter of the Amalekites, the wind from Morrissey's right hand clearing the track also for Mr. Brooks and Fernando the first and last. But for lack of "der monish" Barnum's chariot wheels drag heavily, and for lack of speakers he is losing ground. So now, in this difficulty, as in every other, we turn to Congress for relief. The present session, we guess, will be closed in season to give the members returning homeward a chance for a lift to Barnum in Connecticut, to lighten this dead weight upon Hawley. To this end General Ben Butler, with his famous trick of bottling himself up, would be the very thing for Barnum. Ashley, too, in Connecticut, as the roaring sea lion against Andy Johnson, would astonish the Copperheads. Mr. Raymond as the "What Is It?" would bother 'em; Long John Wentworth as the Belgian giant would scatter them; and in seeing "old Thad Stevens" they would see the white elephant of Congress in all his glory. With some other members to fill the parts of the bearded woman, the "fat man of Bombay," the living skeleton, the ox with three horns, the beast with seven heads and ten horns, and the nigger turning white, and with some repenting one-legged Rebel to show off Santa Anna's original wooden leg, the Barnum plan of operations in Connecticut would be complete, and it would sweep the field. By the beard of the prophet! we like the scheme.

We call upon the Republicans in Congress to stand by their new leader and their new platform in Connecticut. After the terrible revolution and the stern moral reign in England of the Puritans came the jolly reaction under the harum scarum "merry monarch," when religion and morality were "whistled down the wind," and bear dances, bull baitings, showmen, free concerts, and the hangman were the order of the day. We, too, have passed through the ordeal of a great revolution, and a great reaction is upon us. It opens like that of England under Charles the Second, and for this "hail fellow well met" for funny tricks, Charley, in his day, would have gone, with all the beauties of his court, to electioneer for Barnum. In this direction the Republican party is now drifting in Connecticut, and the radicals of Congress, in going with the tide of reform, such as it is, are called upon to give a lift to Barnum. If Barnum will not bleed for his party, the party must bleed for Barnum. We can't all be captains.

The Fenians and their Foes.

From the Times.

The Fenians are unfortunate on both sides the Atlantic. They are chased by British troops through the fastnesses of Ireland and by Congressional demagogues through the swamps and fens of American politics. General Banks and Fernando Wood lead the two divisions of the pursuing forces here at home. Each of these illustrious leaders is fired by a noble ambition to capture the Irish vote, and each naturally finds in the other his most dreaded foe. Nothing but evil can come to the Fenians themselves from their joint efforts.

We presume no one who knows anything of the condition of affairs in Great Britain believes for an instant in the possible success of an Irish rebellion at the present time. The risings everywhere as far as heard from have been put down without the slightest difficulty, and there is no reason to doubt that this will continue to be their fate. The British military power is very strong in Ireland just now, and the Government and people of England are in a hot temper against every attempt at insurrection. The Fenians may, and probably will, keep Ireland in a state of commotion for some months to come. Their rights and liberties will be still further restricted, their industry will be suspended, some hundreds of them will be killed, and their families reduced to beggary, thousands more will be thrown into prison, the labor market, on which alone the people rely for food, will be precarious and insecure, and all the evils the Irish now suffer will be largely aggravated by the feeble attempts at rebellion into which their leaders have led them.

The only possible chance for a successful rebellion in Ireland will occur when England and the United States are at war. If Fernando Wood and General Banks desire to aid the Fenian cause in Ireland, as well as to win Irish votes for themselves and their party here at home, let them advocate and bring about such a war. This is the only way in which they can make their "sympathy" with the Fenian cause of the slightest possible value to the Fenians themselves. Anything short of that is simply a sham and a delusion. Whatever they may do or say, with a view of leading the Fenians to believe they are their friends, will only delude them to their ruin, unless they are willing to prove their friendship by plunging their own country into war on their behalf.

We can imagine no greater cruelty than that practised upon the mass of the Irish people, on the one hand by their own leaders, and on the other by our political demagogues. The former have plundered the hard-working Irish laborers, who are just beginning to establish themselves firmly and comfortably in this country, out of millions of their hard-earned wages—to be spent in deluding their countrymen at home into a rebellion, hopeless at the outset, and certain to involve their ruin. The latter aid this heartless work by holding out hopes that are certain to turn to ashes, for no higher motive than a selfish personal and party ambition. Between the two their fate is likely to be deplorable.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

From the World.

Of Senator Wilson's bill we have little to say beyond explaining what will be its effect, if it passes. As we estimate it, it is of next to no practical importance whether it passes or not. There is nothing which it directs to be done, which might not equally be done by the military commanders under the authority conferred by the Sherman law. Under that law, the simple will of military officers is the supreme law; no State Constitution, State law, State functionary, or State authority of any kind being of any force, or capable of performing any act, except by the permission or sufferance of the General in command. General Sheridan has already assumed a superiority to State laws, by ordering the postponement of the New Orleans election, which the law of Louisiana required to be held yesterday, having issued the order, as is stated, on the failure of the Legislature to pass an act to the same effect.

One of the arguments for Wilson's bill is, that it will preclude any conflict of authority between the Provisional Legislatures and the military commanders in fixing the time and prescribing the preliminaries of the State conventions. But there can be no such conflict, any more than there can between the military commanders and their sub-officers. The very pillar and pivot of the Sherman law is, that the military authority is supreme; that no State action of any kind can prevail if it be not according to military pleasure. If a Legislature orders an election on a day which the General in command dislikes, he will annul the order, and declare that no election shall be held on that day. If a Legislature refuses to provide for a State Convention, and postpones the whole subject, the military officer will himself appoint a day for the election of delegates and make arrangements for opening the polls. If (which seems to be a contingency which Wilson's bill seeks to provide against) the Legislature prescribes one day and makes one set of arrangements, and the military officer prescribes and makes another, the General would be likely to settle such a difficulty in short order without the aid of Congress.

But although the bill if passed, will cause nothing to be done which would not equally be done without it, it may perhaps be better to have a uniform rule, and to trust as little as possible to mere discretion. By fixing a time within which State Conventions shall be called, determining who shall call them, prescribing the registration of voters and the regulations for the polls, the whole thing is put at the outset, and once for all, in the definite shape in which the Southern people will be called to act upon it. Let it be fully displayed in all its hideous nakedness! By the necessary operation of Sherman's bill, it will ultimately come into the shape of *compulsory* reorganization. The people may as well be cured of any flattering delusion on that subject, first as last. True, nobody will be compelled to go to the polls unless he chooses to go, and the concocters of this iniquity will be by nothing so much gratified as by the stubborn staying away of the white majority. The compulsion will consist in their being compelled to submit afterwards to a State Government which they had no hand in framing, and which, if they stand aloof and permit it, will disfranchise them forever, after the Missouri and Tennessee modes.

The only question or choice for the Southern whites is, whether they will be horse or rider—whether they will control their States by participation, or surrender them to the control of the radicals by abstention. Elections will certainly be held, and held early. If the majority of the Southern whites stay away from the first polls by choice, they will be kept away from all future polls by disfranchisement. This was the design of Sherman's bill: and the object of Wilson's is to hurry the scheme through to its consummation.

The Union Cement—Grant and Lee.

From the Herald.

The proposition of the *Herald* to unite the North and South in a solid bond of practical union by electing General Grant President and General Lee Vice-President in 1868 has created a great deal of excitement, amounting among the extreme radicals to a panic. One of this class writes the following letter from the City of Brotherly Love:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—J. G. Bennett, Esq.—Dear Sir:—You require every once and a while somebody to talk plainly to you, and in this connection I am constrained to say that you made a d—d fool of yourself by proposing in to-day's *Herald* to run Generals Grant and Lee on the same ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in 1868. This would be an insult to the loyal people North and South, and will never be tolerated, to connect a traitor with a loyal man.

General Grant possesses the affection and veneration of all the people of the North, and the respect of all the people at the South. General Lee enjoys the affection and veneration of the South and the respect of the North. General Grant is a patriot who served and saved his country in the field. General Lee was a Rebel, but confesses now that he was all wrong, and repents of his former acts. It is one of the principles of Christian charity to forgive a repentant sinner. The election of these two soldiers would insure to the country union and fraternity at home, respect and influence abroad.

We do not desire to compliment our correspondent as he compliments us, but we will say to him that it would be to his advantage to take a few lessons of some of his Quaker neighbors in good language and decent manners, and that if we can succeed in uniting the North and South, and restoring peace, goodwill, and prosperity to every part of the Union, we shall be content to allow him and all his degraded associates to call us "a d—d fool" as long as we live, and to engrave the title upon our tombstone when we die.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is sufficient to settle the truth of our assertions. READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.
Dr. WM. WRIGHT—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.
MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.
This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your
TAR SYRUP,
which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.
F. E. THOMAS,
156 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 408 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 25fp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
3 14 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 20 3m

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
7th So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New-York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 3] 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed t No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH street.
11 6§ Three doors above Walnut.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12§p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26§

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select'd stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26§

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1§

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6.50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6.75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25§m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons Patented August 16, 1863; May 29, 1866; May 1, 186
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE CONTROLLERS.—The Board of School Control met yesterday at Select Council chamber. The regular meeting place of the Board is incumbered with text-books and school supplies. Mr. President Shippen was in the chair.

Communications from different sections were received.

From the First Section, reiterating that the school buildings there erecting are not in accordance with the published plans, and are unsafe.

A motion was made to refer this to the Committee on Property, to whom a similar statement was referred last month. An amendment was made to receive the resolution, and lift from the sectional authorities all further responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Shippen said he spoke by personal knowledge, when he said that the new houses were not according to the contractor's agreements, the ceilings, mortar, and floors were imperfect. Their safety, he thought, was secured by recent alterations; but he thought the Controllers should hold all contractors strictly to their written contracts. All variations must be at once corrected.

Mr. Haines stated that the Committee on Property had attended to the communication previously referred to them. They had compelled alterations to the buildings, which rendered them perfectly safe.

Mr. Shippen replied that the plastering had not been replaced. The plastering is falling from the walls. He was glad to know that the Committee on Property were doing all they could to superintend personally the erection of the buildings.

The amendment was withdrawn. The communication went to the Committee on Property.

Other communications came in as follows:—

From the Second Section, requesting that the new school-house at Sixth and Carpenter streets be called the "Washington."

From the Twelfth Section, requesting that the new school-house at Dilwyn and Callowhill streets be called the "Sander School," and that on Marion street the "Locust School."

From the Thirteenth Section, protesting against the act pending before the Legislature conferring the power to appoint Controllers upon the Courts, and requesting the city representatives to vote against the passage of the act.

From the School of Design, requesting the Board to appoint a committee to visit that school, and consider the expediency of introducing practical drawing into the public schools.

A communication from a committee of principals of grammar schools called attention to the fact that there are less than half as many girls as boys educated in the High School, and requesting an extension of High School privileges to girls.

Mr. Freeborn moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Girls' High School, with instructions to report a resolution of request to Councils for the purchase of a lot for the erection of a new school-house.

Mr. Stanton moved that it shall be the duty of the Committee on Reports to collect from the different States and cities, from year to year, annual reports of schools, and such other books or pamphlets as may be had by way of exchange, and have the same bound in volumes, and preserved for the use of the Board. The Committee also to procure a copy of all text-books now or hereafter in use. Agreed to.

Mr. Freeborn, Chairman of Boys' High School, requested of Councils $400 for repairs to that institution. He said that this was agreed upon in committee, but accidentally omitted in the bill. Agreed to.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills amounting to $211,016·31. Laid over.

The Committee on Property reported a resolution directing the Sectional Boards to name the school-houses now erecting, or to be erected, in their respective sections, and at once report the same to this Board.

The Committee on Property, through its chairman, Mr. Haines, submitted the following directions to architects:—

Whereas, The commissions paid to architects are in consideration of their active and diligent care and supervision of new school-houses, as well as for their plans, and it is of right expected of them that they shall give to the interests of the city the same attention that they would give to their own affairs, without which the commissions are not fairly earned and should not be paid. The following duties are prescribed for each architect, and a failure to perform them will be regarded as a breach of duty on their part:—

First. Each architect is required to visit every school-house under his charge once a week until the walls are up to the square, and afterwards twice a week, until the same is finished according to contract.

Second. He shall inspect carefully all the material and workmanship, and shall report to this committee every deviation from the contract.

Third. He shall not permit or sanction any deviation from the contract, and whenever a contractor shall perform his work in an unworkmanlike manner, furnish unsuitable materials of any kind, or shall in other respects violate his contract, the architect shall specifically report the same in his next report, and give notice to the contractor that he will not approve of the work or materials, or other violation of his contract.

Fourth. Each architect shall report the date of every visit, and when an architect shall have the supervision of more than one building, he shall make separate reports concerning each.

REPORT OF THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY.—The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Apprentices' Library Company was held last evening, James J. Barclay, Esq., in the chair. The report of the Librarian showed that the number of volumes loaned to boys during the year was 20,704: to girls, 28,168; total, 48,872, an increase of 4100 volumes over the previous year. The average number using the library each month was:—Boys, 852; girls, 1164, an increase of 82 boys and of 91 girls over the previous year. The whole number of new readers was 1334—823 boys, 511 girls. There were 686 volumes added to the library in this year: 348 to the boys' department, 338 to the girls'. Donations of the year, 15 volumes.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, James J. Barclay; Vice-President, John Price Wetherill; Secretary, Thomas Ridgway; Treasurer, Samuel Mason.

Managers—Benjamin M. Hollingshead; Jos. H. Collins, Samuel F. Troth, William P. Troth, Mark Balderston, Tristam Bowdle, Benjamin Orne, Samuel N. James, Samuel M. Albertson, James S. Whitney, William C. Lloyd, Thomas M. McCollin, Hugh Stevenson, Joseph Trimble, John Wetherill, Jr., Joseph R. Rhoads, Franklin M. Dixon, Charles Hartshorne, H. T. Coates, John Livezey, Edwin W. Payne, Samuel Troth, G. Washington Dixon, Thomas Scattergood, Jr.

MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.—An interesting meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society, women's branch, was held yesterday at No. 711 Sansom street, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith in the chair. Mrs. Smith made a statement giving the particulars of a recent visit to the Freedmen's schools in Washington, D. C., which she found in a very gratifying condition. One of the schools, at the lady's suggestion, was adopted by the Society, and the salary of the teachers will in future be paid by it. Letters were read which had been received from school teachers in the South, giving an account of the progress the scholars were making, and of the need of continued aid from societies North.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION CASES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—Alderman Beitler committed Dick Walker, alias Kneap, in default of $4000 bail, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery at No. 131 N. Fourth street.

Morris Holmes and John Powell were held in $2500 to answer the charge of stealing a watch from P. Jackson, at Eleventh and Sansom streets.

William McNeal was charged with breaking open the window of the store of Mr. Reeks, No. 612 N. Delaware avenue.

Reproof.

Whisper it softly,
When nobody's near;
Let not those accents
Fall harsh on the ear;
She is a blossom
Too tender and frail
For the keen blast—
The pitiless gale.

Whisper it kindly,
"Twill pay thee to know
Penitent tear-drops
Down her cheeks flow.
Has she from virtue
Wandered astray,
Guide her feet gently,
Rough is the way.

Whisper it gently,
"Twill cost thee no pain;
Gentle words rarely
Are spoken in vain;
Threats and reproaches
The stubborn may move;
Noble the conquest
Aided by love.

She has no parent,
None of her kin;
Lead her from error,
Keep her from sin.
Does she lean on thee?
Cherish the trust—
God to the merciful
Ever is just.

BREECH-LOADING SMALL ARMS.

The fruitful inventions in the implements of warfare which characterized the recent war on our own soil, and the decisive results which always told favorably of the more efficient arm, have had the effect of lending a new impetus to American mechanical genius in this direction. The terrifying effect of the Prussian needle-gun on the Austrian ranks in the late European conflict also demonstrated the value of an advanced idea, embodied in proper mechanism, and pointing the purpose of bold and resolute hearts. Yet the needle-gun is a cumbrous and innocent weapon compared with the recent breech-loading arms which American inventors have lately produced. In view of the advisability of securing a perfect arm for the State service, a Board of Examination was some time ago appointed by Adjutant-General S. E. Marvin, of the State of New York, whose purpose was to eliminate, from a wide and diverse range of mechanism, the simplest and most efficient, with a view to the conversion of the ordinary Springfield musket into the best breech-loading arm. The Board was admirably selected, and is composed of Brigadier-General G. W. Palmer, General W. G. Ward, Colonel G. W. Baker, and Colonel Silas W. Burt, all gentlemen possessing a thorough knowledge of the subject, and zealous in their efforts to secure for the State a superior arm for its service. As a result of the assembling of this Board, nearly two hundred alterations of the breech-piece were entered for examination. Some dozen tests were applied to each gun, under the requirements as defined by General W. G. Ward. These consisted mainly of the proof-charge, where 60 grains of electric powder are used, equal to 240 grains of the ordinary Government cartridge powder; the filled cartridge, which severely tests the strength of the breech-piece, the effect of moisture, sand, etc. on the action of the mechanism of the breech, accuracy of fire, rapidity of fire, penetration, simplicity of movement and construction, and several other tests. Among the more prominent inventions were those of Berdan, Empire, Montstorm, Lamson, Roberts, Poultney, Joslyn, Thunderbolt, Meigs, Remington Improved, and the altered Needle-gun. The latter, in its improved condition, could not develop a rapidity of fire beyond seven or eight rounds per minute in the hands of experts, while the Empire gun expelled 100 balls in 4·20—the fastest time on record—being an average of over 23 in one minute. This gun, however, is easily disabled. The Berdan gun has fired 18 shots in one minute, and is the simplest and most efficient in construction. The Roberts gun impelled a ball through fifteen one-inch planks at a range of one hundred feet, and the Berdan through fourteen. The others mentioned were almost as remarkable for power and rapidity of action. The Ball, Sharp, and Spencer magazine guns were proved to be failures, when compared with one of these single-breech loaders, although 9 balls were expelled from the Ball magazine in 25 seconds, but usually occupied as many seconds in the refilling of the magazine. The labors of the Board will be concluded in a few days, when it will be known which is the best and most reliable breach-loading small arm that American inventive genius has yet produced, as the Board has labored with diligence since early in December last, and are fully competent for the decision.

The History of Trousers.

There was one striking difference between the dresses of most of the other known nations of the ancient world and those of the Greeks and Romans. Trousers, or pantaloons, were worn by the Oriental nations—Medes, Persians, Assyrians, Parthians—and by the principal Western nations of Europe known to the ancients, especially the Dacians and Gauls. The first women who are known to have assumed this dress were the Amazons; but even these ladies, unlike their successors, the bloomers, modestly limited the time of imprisonment in such masculine habiliments to the period of warlike expeditions, after which they resumed the customary and graceful attire of their sex, laying aside the garb of manhood with the helmet, shield, and spear. These garments were made of skins or richly wrought cloth, sometimes fitting tightly to the limbs, like those in use here, and sometimes loose and hanging in folds over the shoes, like the Turkish trousers. The Greeks never wore them at all; nor did the Romans until the time of the Emperors, who attempted to introduce breeches among their subjects, as a means of making them forget their ancient liberties.

—A Chicago correspondent estimates the circulation of the *Tribune* at 18,500, the *Times* at 15,000, and the *Journal* at 7000. Of the *Tribune* issue 9000 are taken by a single news firm. The circulation of the *Tribune* is, no doubt, greatly underestimated.

—Illinois has revived the office of Attorney-General, after doing without one for twenty-one years

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

12 6 3m CORNER OF RACE.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6·16 | MOON RISES.....1·09
SUN SETS.....6·04 | HIGH WATER.....7·14

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUERY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 21
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Feb. 28
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atlanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Great Republic	Pittsburg	New York	Mar. 14
Quaker City	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran.	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, Demerara, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Agent, West, Genoa, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, Gibraltar, for orders, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Havana, J. Mason & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Chieftain, McGuire, hence, via Valparaiso, at San Francisco 11th inst.
Ships Sanspareil, McAlpine, and Goshawk, Lawson, for Philadelphia, were in the river, Liverpool, 25th ult., bound out.
Steamship Virginia, Smithers, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Edmund A. Souder, Payne, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 23d ult.
Barque Uncle Jerry, for Philadelphia, at Havana 6th inst.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, for Messina, sailed from Trieste 20th ult.
Barque M. Williamson, Thompson, for Sagua, cleared at Pensacola 26th ult.
Brig Kossack, Elliott, from Havana, at Cardenas 4th inst., to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs J. H. Moore, Nickerson, and Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 11th inst.
Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 9th inst.
Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 10th inst.
Schrs W. Pinto, Allen, and F. K. Shaw, Shaw, hence, at Charleston 8th inst.
Schr J. C. McShane, Fontaine, hence, at Norfolk 8th instant.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from the lower bay, Mobile, 6th inst.
Schr Mary S. Lunt, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 9th inst., and anchored below.
Schr M. E. Simmons, bound S., was passed 5th inst., 20 miles S. of Cape Lookout.
Schr V. Price, Spates, for New York, sailed from Charleston 11th inst.
Schr J. W. Cadwalader, Stevens, from Delaware City, at Bristol 8th inst.
Schr Goddess, Kelley, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 9th inst.
Steamer Francis, Downing, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Schr M. B. Mahony, before reported on the rocks at Tarpaulin Cove, was pumped out Saturday night, and taken to the head of the cove, where she was beached, and after being battened will be towed to Holmes' Hole.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, from Liverpool for New York, which was ashore at Scuilmartin Rock, Belfast, L., was towed back to Liverpool 26th ult.

The Aquilla, from the Clyde for New York, was abandoned January 19, in lat. 41 N., lon. 38 W.

WEXFORD, February 26.—The ship Orcadian, Allen, from Liverpool for Savannah, with salt, which struck on a rock about half a mile SW. of Tuskar, is a total wreck, and from her position is thought very little will be saved. The crew landed here in the ship's boats, with the exception of one man (Charles Inman), who is lost.

Schr Angeline Vancleaf, of Providence, 175 tons, new measurement, now at Providence, built at Newburg, N. Y., in 1854, has been sold on private terms to Captain Curtis C. Heath and others, of East Greenwich, R. I., from which port she will hereafter sail, under command of Captain Heath.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT,

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

2 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
THIRD TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Of the powerful Drama, in a Prologue and Five Acts,
Entitled THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
This great Play will be produced with
NEW LOCAL SCENERY,
BROAD STREET DURING A SNOW STORM,
A FIRE ON SHIPPEN STREET.
Lucy Fairweather.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
AND THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
The Hose Carriage used in the Fire Scene is kindly loaned by the Good Intent Hose Company.
To commence with
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
Mrs. Arundel.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
Re-engagement, for twelve nights only, of
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
Commencing MONDAY, March 18.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear in her great characters,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Taylleure's sensational drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which may be rightly seen in
THE SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS" CROWDS THE HOUSE NIGHTLY.
THIRD WEEK OF "OURS."
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
"OURS," "OURS," "OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS,
THE HUT AT SEBASTAPOL,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST,
and MRS. JOHN DREW
as MARY NETLEY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured one week in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THOMAS MAGUIRE and Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK ONLY ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
March 13 and 16.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EACH DAY.
Prices as usual. No extra charge for securing seats.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

JARVIS & SCHMITZS'
LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1867,
SOLOISTS:
MADLLE CAMILLO URSO The celebrated Violinist,
Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS.
The GRAND ORCHESTRA, numbering FIFTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of Mr. CHAS. SCHMITZ.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, to be had at the Music Stores. 3 9 6

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT by the PUPILS of the MONROE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Will be given under the direction of Mr. A. R. TAYLOR, assisted by Mrs. MOZART, Soprano, of New York; Mr. WILLIAM A. BRISCOE, Tenor, and Mr. H. A. CLARK, Pianist,
AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Trumpler's, Lee & Walker's, and Andre's Music stores, Chesnut street. A limited number of reserved seats can be had at Trumpler's, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 75 cents. 3 12 4t

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND REOPENING
for a short season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
and continue every evening until further notice.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION
of three distinct and separate Companies,
THE TWO
PEAK FAMILIES
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated
BERGER FAMILY,
making the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world.
Further particulars hereafter. 3 11 3t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. 2 6 3m

VENUS.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.
No one should fail to see it.
ART GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents. [3 11 6t*

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 53 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1863. 1 4 fmwsm rp

BUILDING HARDWARE

300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
900 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1¼, 1¾, 2 inch.
500 Dozen American Pulleys, 1¼, 1¾, 2, 2¼ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Anvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes, Saw Files, Latches, Axes, shovels and Spades, Shutter and Rivesl Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs, Etc. Etc. For sale by
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
27thstu] No. 1321 MARKET Street.

VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION
will find suitable
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
and every article adapted for European travel, at
BROWN'S TRUNK STORE,
2 19] FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store
NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18]

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 607 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public. 3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6] No. 103 JONES Alley.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2½ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·12½; and 10 springs, $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

"The Bending of the Bruised Spirit."

The adoption of the Military bill over the veto, and the certainty of its being at once put into active operation, has fired once more the Southern heart; and our Southern files give us numerous instances of how the stung and outraged soul exhibits its emotion. Blair, in his "Rhetoric," tells us that violent passion seizes on metaphors, and compares itself to a "turbulent sea," a "roaring wind," or an "earthquake." The Southern mind has adopted the old mode of expression, and the only objection we find to it is, that its figures are like the Irishman's, who "smelt a mouse; he saw it floating in the air, and would nip it in the bud"—decidedly vigorous, but slightly vague. We earnestly trust that the literary tone of the Southern editors may improve, and have thought of requesting Wheeler or Tuckerman to compile a dictionary of varied metaphors, so that the same ones might not be repeated so often. We do not know what the South does look like, but if it resembles a "seething caldron," a "bedaubed escutcheon," a "ripened, bursted, and rent body politic," and "a beautiful clime whelmed beneath a dead sea," it must present an appearance of pleasing variety. Yet such are its distinguishing features, as described by the various editors from different stand-points. If its physical condition is anomalous, its moral and political state is fearful to contemplate. It must, indeed, be laboring under a series of all the ills to which flesh is heir. Thus the Richmond *Whig* tells us that they are "*saddled* with a despotism," and the *Enquirer* assures us that they are "*bucked* and *gagged*." The unfortunate animal—for the metaphor makes the South be personated by an animal—is yet further incommoded, for the Mobile *Advertiser* declares it is covered "with the inevitable *links of the chain* of sequence and destiny." "Saddled," "bucked," "gagged," and "chained," it is then "bedaubed," as the Louisville *Courier* announces, and yet, notwithstanding its unhappy condition, the Norfolk *Inquirer* urges it to "rouse itself from its apathy." We do not wonder that it does not respond to the appeal, if the picture of its condition as given by the Southern editors be a true one.

Notwithstanding the unanimity with which they agree that the state of the South is helpless, yet no two of them appear to concur as to the proper line of conduct in this emergency. The Richmond *Whig* gives the sensible advice that "the sooner we eat our peck of dirt the sooner we shall feel refreshed;" while, on the other hand, the Memphis *Avalanche* declares that "the men who recognize the Military bill are no better than the radical scoundrels who are seeking to rob us of our liberty." Some of them are utterly cast down, and see no hope, and dare give no advice. The Memphis *Bulletin* treats its readers to a translation of the trite sentiment, "*Tout est perdu mais l'honneur;*" while the Wilmington *Dispatch* asks, "What, then, shall we do? We must do nothing;" and adds, "We must get so that we will not care a continental whether school keeps or not"—an *ultima thule* doubtless very desirable, but to us decidedly incomprehensible. A dozen smaller papers, taking their cue from their more influential contemporaries, declare against "drinking the dregs," and "committing moral suicide," and the like. We cannot but feel keen regret that the prevailing tone of the Southern press is anything but what it ought to be. All counsel passive resistance, all unite with the Macon *New Era*, and agree that "the only good reason for not appealing to arms at this juncture is the hopelessness of success." We regret this disposition, because we see it necessitates yet more radical remedies in the future. We would not have it necessary that the strong arm of the Government should be bared, and that, by one sweeping act of confiscation, the South be reduced to beggary. Yet what may be necessary, if the advice of the Southern journals is discarded, we know not. Six months ago, and the adoption of the Constitutional amendment would have made them have all their rights as loyal citizens. To-day a yet severer measure is required. If that is refused, they know not on what conditions they may have to come back to-morrow.

The Rejection of Mr. Cowan.—Ex-Senator Cowan was rejected by the Senate yesterday, as a nominee for the position of Minister to Austria. This, we suppose, closes the public life of Mr. Cowan. Elected to the Senate by the Republican party of this State, he basely deserted its principles, and went over to the enemy. Rejected by the people whom he had betrayed, he next endeavored to obtain a reward for his political treachery in the shape of a lucrative Federal office. But the Senate, which knows him so well, and has been cognizant of his entire course, has just decided that he is not a fit person to represent the Government of the United States at a foreign court; so that nothing is now left for Mr. Cowan to do, except to return to the shades of private life.

Municipal Elections.—The Republicans of Camden carried that city handsomely yesterday by some two hundred majority.

In Bangor, Me., the entire Republican ticket has just been elected by a large majority.

The Philosophy of the Struggle.

The Reconstruction bill has proved an Ithuriel's spear in revealing the true character of the contest now going on in our country in regard to the late Rebel States. It has shown that contest to be nothing less than a struggle on the part of the old aristocracy of the South to retain its political power at the expense of the masses of the people. In support of this view, let us take the daily arguments of the New York *World*, which may be regarded as the representative journal of the Democratic party, urging upon the late Rebels of the South the propriety of taking action in conformity with the provisions of the Reconstruction bill. The *World* denounces the bill as unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional; still it urges the Rebels to action under it. Why? The gist of its argument is, that such action is necessary to prevent a union between the white and black loyalists of the South, which would give to them the control of its local governments. It says to the late Rebels, If you are wise, you can control a part of the negro vote. If you do not, the negroes will unite with the radicals and carry the day. This is the one idea which it labors to impress upon the minds of the late Rebels.

Now, what does this show? Does it not most clearly establish the fact that the Rebel element of the South, when standing alone, is a *minority* of the whole Southern people? That it is an *aristocracy* existing only by the disfranchisement of a large portion of the masses? Hence, we see that the whole effort of the Democratic party in this reconstruction business has been to *preserve the ascendancy of the old Southern aristocracy*. When, therefore, we read in Democratic journals daily diatribes about the "rights of the South," we must understand by that expression merely the *special privileges* of the Southern aristocracy. When we read that the South lies prostrate at the feet of the North, we must remember that it means nothing more than that the Southern aristocracy is losing its unjust power. When the Reconstruction bill is called harsh and unjust and oppressive, we must bear in mind that it is harsh and unjust and oppressive merely in this respect—that it takes exclusive power and privileges from the hands of the few, and puts them in the hands of the many. It is no more harsh and unjust and oppressive than an act of Parliament establishing universal suffrage would be to the British aristocracy. Democratic "devotion to the Constitution" in this reconstruction business simply means devotion to the special privileges of the Southern aristocracy. Democratic friendship for the South is nothing but friendship for the minority.

Now, our late civil war was nothing more nor less than an effort of this Southern aristocracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, and to found upon its ruins a slave empire. It staked its all upon this grand venture. Having lost, it now has the effrontery to claim that it shall be allowed to put its feet upon the necks of the Southern masses. The Republican party says, and most justly says, that in the reorganization rendered necessary by the suppression of the Rebellion, the Governments of the South should be established upon a republican basis. We have no right, even if we had the disposition, to restore the old oligarchy to its power over the people. We have no right to exclude a single innocent man from his equal voice as a member of the political community. If Congress has any right to reconstruct the South at all—and it most undoubtedly has—it has no right to reconstruct it upon any other than a republican basis. To do so would be to violate the fundamental principles of our form of government, and to discard the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution. The abolition of slavery has made the late slaves members of the political community. They are no longer chattels and things, but persons. There is, therefore, no constitutional ground for excluding them from political power. On the contrary, it would be unconstitutional to do so. Congress has no right to establish an aristocratic form of government in any State. Yet it would do so were it to put the power in the hands of a minority. There is, therefore, no constitutional method of reconstruction except upon a republican basis. That there is no *just* one except that, is too plain to need argumentation.

Republican Triumph in New Hampshire.—The old Granite State wavers not in her allegiance to the pure principles of republicanism. At her annual election yesterday, the entire Republican ticket was elected by three thousand majority. This gives us three more Republicans in Congress. The Democrats for a month past have been felicitating themselves over the victory they were *going* to win in New Hampshire. Perhaps they will learn after a while that revolutions do not go backward.

Mexican News.—A despatch from San Francisco announces the occupation of the City of Mexico by the Liberals on the 17th of February. This date would seem to conflict with previous accounts, and throws discredit upon the despatch. The capture of the city by the Liberals, however, is a foregone conclusion.

England Arming.—An English journal says:—"At no time since the Russian war has the establishment of Woolwich Arsenal been more actively engaged than at present, notwithstanding the numerous new resources of improved machinery and mechanism which have advanced with the time. A moderate supply of the new rifles and ammunition is despatched periodically by the ordnance store vessels to the whole of the out stations, and, in cases of emergency, by railway and other means. On Friday night a large number of cases of the new cartridges and ammunition were sent off from Woolwich Arsenal as a reserve for the army in Ireland."

Generous.—Mr. Samuel Morley is adopting an extensive system of pensions in his manufactory at Nottingham, England. To a large number of aged framework knitters who are past work he has promised seven shillings and sixpence per week until their death; to others who were better circumstanced he made a donation of five pounds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture Room will be continued EVERY EVENING this week, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this Evening by Rev. W. E. SCHENCK, D. D. The public are invited.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in Medicine will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock M. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Prof. Joseph Carson, M. D.
R. E. ROGERS,
3 12 2t Dean of Medical Faculty.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY invited to attend the Opening Celebration of the FOSTER HOME ASSOCIATION, in the New Building, Southwest corner of TWENTY-FOURTH and POPLAR Streets, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Girard Avenue Cars pass the door. 3 12 3t

COMMITTEE ON STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.
The final meeting of the Committee will be held in Select Council Chamber, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The persons interested in the subject will please attend.
R. M. EVANS,
3 13 2t Chairman of Committee.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
3 5 9t

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.*"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.*"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.
Why "London Hair Color Restorer"
Is so highly esteemed and universally used.
Because—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
Because—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
Because—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
Because—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
Because—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
Because—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.
It Does Not Dye the Hair,
But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or disorderly appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6 wlm

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
6 28 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.
HATTERS.
SPRING STYLES
GENTS' DRESS HATS,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES.
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 lmrp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
NEW STYLES SILK POPLINS.
PLAID SILKS AT $1·12½.
MOURNING SILKS AT $1·25.
Superior Black Silks.
Steel and Mode Silks.
SILVERS AND BROWNS,
ASHES OF ROSE AND PEARLS,
3 13 wf2t GREENS, BLUES, ETC. ETC.
Silks, Wholesale and Retail.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A FOREIGN LADY, A suite of rooms on second floor, front, furnished or unfurnished, and located on either Chesnut or Walnut street. Would rent a house if necessary, furnished or unfurnished. Address, "P. A. B." at this Office. 3 12 2t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THE REV MR. SOURBALL'S
EUROPEAN TOUR;
OR, THE RECREATIONS OF A CITY PARSON.
A Series of Humorous Pen-and-Ink Sketches, by an eminent artist.
SMALL QUARTO, PRICE 75 CENTS.
Sold by all Booksellers, and mailed postpaid by the Publisher,
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
No. 724 CHESNUT St.,
3 13 ws2t PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.
GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.
This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.
For startling developments and thrilling adventures, this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,
FROM ITS CONCEPTION IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL-PLACE OF BOOTH,
has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.
The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.
For full descriptive circulars, terms, and all particulars, address P. GARRETT & CO.,
3 2 1m No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOW READY—HARLEM, AND OTHER POEMS. BY B. J. LEEDOM.
"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress upon the heart."—*Germantown Telegraph.*
For sale by T. E. ZELL & CO., Publishers,
3 9 mwslm* Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay
ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS
In the following order, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.
Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March	4 and 5.
D, E, and F	"	6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	"	8 " 9.
K, L, and M	"	11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	"	13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	"	15 " 16.
T, U, and V	"	18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	"	20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.
E. W. C. GREENE,
United States Pension Agent.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE BAC.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,
NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION.
This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of—
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLLENS,
LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES
FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS,
GLOVES, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE. [3 13 6*

CONSUMPTION CURED.
USE HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
SOLD BY
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.
PITKINS & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

DIVIDENDS IN GOLD,
FROM THE GOLD MINES OF
MONTANA TERRITORY.
RICHEST IN THE WORLD!
Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNA.,
Have secured the largest and most valuable opened Mines in Montana, being the original discovery claims. They have three shafts down 60 feet on the ALTA, GRIZZLY, and HOME TICKET LODES, and many tons of the Gold Ore have been tested by Arastra Mills, Stamp Mills, and by assay.
Its average yield was $93, gold, per ton, by stamp mills; and the tailings, which are loss, assayed $200 per ton. It assays regularly about $250 per ton. The Hubbell and Patton Machine takes out 95 per cent. of the gold—an immense item. One of these double machines is about ready to ship to Montana. They take out a Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are positively prepared to mine out 3000 tons of ore in thirty days, which should yield at least $500,000. They have secured a large water right and mill lot for their operations on Trout creek, at the foot of their mines. New York city of Montana lies on the opposite side of Trout creek. Their capacity for work with only one mill the coming season, will be to take out about a Million of Dollars in gold. The amalgam of gold comes here to be refined. The mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles are perfect.
This Company offers greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized, exclusive of the projectors being gentlemen of the highest respectability, thoroughly scientific, and practical miners and machinists.—(*See Prospectus.*)
Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.
Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.
The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.
This is undoubtedly the most profitable investment ever offered. Call for a Prospectus.
The Preferred Stock is for sale at their Banker's.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, [2 27

GROCERIES, ETC.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.
NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
Manufactured by the
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
One box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water, and three pounds and a half of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring it occasionally) till it becomes transparent, and ropy or stringy as it leaves the strainer. Now add 10 gallons of water, boil a few minutes. As soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in 10 gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 pounds of good soft soap from one package of
NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.
Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. [3 12 3t
ASK FOR NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
6 14 2 WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES,
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
11 7rp Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 15 N. WATER Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
ROCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
3 12 wa14t PHILADELPHIA.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.
RYE WHISKY,
The choicest in the market.
PALE SHERRY,
Just received from London.
OLD LONDON DOCK PORT WINE,
Our own importation.
11 19 mwf6mrp H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

PIPER HEIDSIECK,
VERZENAY,
MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY,"
VEUVE CLIQUOT,
ST. MARCEAUX,
GOLD SEAL,
And other favorite brands of Champagne.
IMPORTED CIGARS,
Of well-known brands.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3m4p*

CONSUMPTION CURED.
USE HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
SOLD BY
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Will open at this location in a few days
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Selected by one of the firm in the
EUROPEAN MARKETS.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Sold by all first-class Druggists,
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 11TH & 4TH ST.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having disposed of their premises formerly used as a place of burial, in the rear of Noble street, west of Fifth street, will commence the removal of bodies on the 25th of March instant, to ground in Mount Vernon Cemetery provided by the church. They will be glad meanwhile to confer with any parties in interest, who may address PEARSON YARD,
3 12 1m&s 6t No. 240 N. ELEVENTH Street.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN THE WEST.

Tennessee Valleys Inundated—Houses, Barns, Bridges, and Lumber Washed Away—Stock Drowned and Farms Devastated—$2,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 12.—The most disastrous flood ever experienced visited this county last week. Seven days' incessant raining swelled the mountain streams until the valleys became one vast river-bed. The Holstein river, from its head-waters in West Virginia to the mouth, was higher than ever before known; at some points it was over fifty feet deep. The damages in East Tennessee alone will reach $2,000,000. Twenty-three houses were washed away along the river bank at this point.

The Gasper & Davis sash and blind factory lost their building, all their material, machinery, etc. John Coker, lumberman, lost some three thousand feet of lumber. The county bridge, built by General Burnside during the siege of Knoxville, was washed away. The bridges over First Creek, connecting East and West Knoxville, were all impassable. The gas works were all submerged. Over one hundred persons were washed out of their houses. The towns along the Holstein and Tennessee rivers all suffered severely. Danbridge, Lenoirs, Loudon and Kingston were all partly submerged.

Whole houses were swept down the river, filled with household food and supplies. The farmers living near the French Broad and Holstein rivers lost everything they had. Houses, barns, and fences were washed away, and the stock all drowned. Great numbers of wealthy farmers are left with nothing but their bare lands, with crops all washed out or thickly covered with sediment. One farmer living on an island in the French Broad had his houses and barns washed away, his corn and cribs swept off, and all his stock save two horses drowned. He carried his family off in a boat, and they are left perfectly destitute.

Mr. Meredith, living on the Holstein, near Bristol, lost a flour mill and a foundry, his house, and all his stock; loss over $10,000. Vast quantities of corn had been gathered and stored on the river bank, waiting for high water. All this corn, thousands of bushels, on the Clinch, Holstein, and French Broad rivers, was swept away. Mr. Fain lost 7000 bushels in one lot. It is estimated that over 100,000 bushels of corn were lost in this way. Thousands of bushels are now covering the bottoms, buried in the mud.

The railroads all lost heavily. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad lost three spans of the new bridge at Strawberry Plains—loss $15,000. The same road lost the bridge over Flat Creek—loss $10,000. The Knoxville and Kingston Railroad had a heavy slide at Copper Ridge. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad lost bridges near Chattanooga. These roads will all be in running order in ten days. The water in the rivers was twelve feet higher than in the flood of 1847.

This flood extended all through West Virginia and Tennessee, and was the most damaging ever known. The streams are still high, and hundreds of families are encamped on the hillsides. Great suffering must follow, as large families are left without houses or supplies. Chattanooga was all submerged; the water reached the second story of the business houses; loss immense.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION—ITS FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY TO-NIGHT.—Let not one of our philanthropic citizens forget the anniversary of the Bedford Street Mission, at 7½ o'clock this evening, at Concert Hall. Good speakers will be in attendance, and the simple mention of their names will guarantee to the audience interesting addresses:—Hon. H. Ford Dill, M. C., from Iowa; D. Parish, well known to our citizens; Rev. J. Walker Jackson; and Rev. John D. Long, Missionary. Since good music, singing, and interesting addresses are announced, no doubts are entertained but that the exercises throughout will be of a pleasing nature, and should call forth a large attendance of our citizens. A collection will be taken up to defray contingent expenses.

The Bedford Street Mission has performed, and is to-day carrying on, a glorious work. It is the only cheering light which shines forth from that darkened community, where vice in all its various forms, ignorance and infamy, abound. Probably no neighborhood could be found which affords less inducement for the establishing and sustaining of a missionary institution on this kind than the one in whose midst it is situated. Yet the Bedford Street Mission, with its corps of Christian teachers, who, by their earnest labors and untiring efforts, have furthered its plans, is to-day one of the most successful, prosperous, and promising institutions for the gathering in of the little ones, who are educated, aided, saved from want, and kept from disgrace. The only hope for the redemption of that community surrounding the Mission lies in the education and Christianizing of the rising generation, before they become addicted to the evils and habits of the place.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of visiting the Mission House, and were surprised to find it in such a promising condition, and would say to all our philanthropic friends, that it is worthy their liberal patronage; since the work is of a humane and benevolent one.

The children, numbering about two hundred and fifty, and averaging about six years, looked tidy, bright, fresh, and clean; they appeared studious, and recited their lessons in a manner which might make other and older scholars blush. The infant department, numbering eighty-five scholars, is under the special charge of Miss Ord; while the higher department, containing eighty-two girls and seventy-six boys, is under the keeping of Miss Jones, principal; assisted by Misses Roberts and Knowles. Rev. John B. Long is the missionary and general superintendent of the institution. Besides providing for the many almost homeless and destitute children now in charge of the Mission, last year there were distributed among the poor of the vicinity—and who would otherwise have suffered extremest poverty and destitution—more than two thousand dollars' worth of articles, Not only has that been done; but by the intercession of many a grief-stricken mother, many a son, who was just at the threshhold of crime, has been given a home and saved from destruction, by the efforts of those connected with the Mission.

A few suggestions with reference to the condition of Bedford street might not be amiss. It has generally been granted of late to be one of the most filthy streets within the precincts of the "Quaker City." The experience of the last year should teach us a lesson, and we should take immediate measures for its purification, for it was in this street that the cholera first made its dreadful appearance; and under the present circumstances and condition of that neighborhood, the invitation appears good for its appearance a second time, unless measures are immediately instituted for the cleansing, ventilation, and purification of this infected district.

THE CAMDEN MUNICIPAL ELECTION was held yesterday, and resulted in a complete triumph for the Republican party. The majorities in the several wards were as follows:—

MAYOR.	Cox, R.	Atkinson, D.
North	164	—
Middle	—	85
South	—	6
	164	91
	91	
Cox's majority	73	

CITY MARSHAL.	Brown, R.	Garrett, D.
North	185	—
Middle	—	79
South	26	—
	211	79
	79	
Brown's majority	132	

The Republicans sustain a loss of one Councilman in the South Ward; but in the Middle Ward, heretofore strongly Democratic, they elect one Councilman, a member of the Board of Education, a Collector of Taxes, a Justice of the Peace, and a Constable—the majority of the ward ticket.

WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN A BAR OF GOLD in the possession of Mr. Whitlach, from Montana Territory, who intends taking it to the Paris Exhibition. The value is one hundred thousand dollars. This gold was crushed out in about ten weeks.

THE RIVER FRONT THIS MORNING—NON-ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIATA.—The wind yesterday during the early part of the day was from the N E., about noon, ENE., and later in the day again NE. This morning, however, it was nearly due south. The unusual prevalence of northeasterly winds along the coast, bringing with them, as they do, heavy fogs, has materially affected our home communications. There were, however, quite a number of arrivals and departures; the former on the coastwise trade, the latter principally to foreign ports.

The Tonawanda was noticed yesterday as having discharged her cargo and proceeded to Kensington to re-key her wheel which had become loose. This morning she was again at her wharf, taking in cargo. She will sail on Saturday at 3 P. M. The Pioneer, temporarily detached from the Wilmington, N. C., line, for the Savannah trade, sailed from Wilmington this A. M., again opening steam communication with this port. Her proper consort, the new steamer Wyoming, after having been four months afloat, and made a satisfactory trial trip, still lies at Kaighn's Point, N. J., in the lands of her builder, Mr. Hervey Simons, of Chesnut Street Bridge celebrity, to the serious loss of the company and the injury of trade.

The Tioga, lately launched at Chester (Reanie, Son & Co.), is having her boilers put in, and will be ready for the New Orleans trade in a very short time.

The Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, left that port on the 9th instant.

The Juniata, Captain P. F. Hoxie, which sailed on the 2d instant, now many days overdue, has not arrived. There is some speculation as to the cause, probable detention at the bar at the month of the Mississippi, where the tides are usually very low at this season of the year; perhaps delay at the Havannas, which she visits for the first time in connection with the New Orleans and Philadelphia trade; or, what is more likely, the continuous heavy fogs and headwinds, which, since the advent of March have swept the whole coast.

PETTY POLICE ITEMS.—A colored boy, named James Bigler, was arrested at Ninth and Poplar streets, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. He had been stealing soap from various grocery stores in that vicinity, and was detected in the act. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

Charles Williams, a colored man, was arrested at Fourth and Callowhill streets last evening. It is asserted that he stole a quantity of lead pipe from an establishment in that vicinity. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

Henry Jackson was arrested at Front and Spruce streets last evening. He is charged with the larceny of a gold pencil, which it is alleged he took from a man in a tavern at that place. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

A man, named John Higgens, was brought before Alderman Fitch this morning, on a charge of larceny of some clothing from a house in Fawn street, below Columbia avenue. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

IS IT A HOMICIDE?—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the body of a Mrs. Mary Hemphill was found dead in her house, at No. 1313 Cherry street. The body was lying at the foot of a flight of steps leading from the inside of the counter to the second story front room. There were marks of abrasions of the skin upon her face, and a mark of a severe contusion on her left temple. Mrs. Hemphill is reported to be a woman that has dissipated a great deal, and for some time past has been very intemperate in the use of liquor. She lost her husband in the battle at the taking of Fort Fisher, he then being an officer in Birney's Regiment of Sharpshooters. She leaves no family. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body this morning.

CHILD MURDERERS.—The dreadful crime of infanticide has been a very common one in this country of late years, although the perpetrators are comparatively seldom brought to justice. In October last a murder was committed in Harrisburg, Pa., on the person of an infant. The alleged perpetrators of the deed were a man named William R. Kreps, and one Alice Howard, a female with whom, it is said, Kreps has long been living. The averred culprits were lost sight of until quite recently, but their whereabouts having at length been discovered, Detective Farley, in company with Chief of Police Campbell, of Harrisburg, yesterday arrested both parties in New York. They passed through this city on their way to Harrisburg for trial.

ROBBED OF HIS POCKET-BOOK.—A man by the name of Mr. William Dougherty, residing in Harrisburg, came to this city on a visit, and, in the course of his journeyings, stopped at a place, No. 146 Margaretta street, last night. There he came across an accommodating friend named Charles H. Allen, who, he alleges, relieved him of the necessity of carrying his pocket-book, by taking it, together with its contents, amounting to $45, and appropriating the whole to his own use. Allen was soon afterwards arrested on complaint of Mr. Dougherty by Sergeant Murray, and after a hearing before Alderman Toland, was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

A BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED OUTRAGE.—Last evening, at a pretty late hour, a young girl named Kate Gamble, aged sixteen years, had occasion to go out, and whilst walking along Ninth street, above Coates, and near Kessler street, she was accosted by a man. He spoke to her, and asked her if she knew him. She then attempted to get past him, when he seized her by both hands, and then suddenly letting go her hands, put his hand in his pocket, took out a strong solution of caustic, and threw it in her face. After this cowardly act had been done, he made his escape. The girl suffers horribly, and it is feared will lose the sight of both of her eyes.

ASSAULTED HIS BROTHER.—Robert Monahan, whilst under the influence of bad spirits, paid a visit to his brother Richard's house, at Second and York streets, at a late hour last evening. About half-past 10 o'clock they got into a quarrel, owing to some violent language that was used by Robert to his brother. Robert then made an assault upon his brother and beat him severely. The cries of the injured man attracted the attention of the police, who went in and arrested the belligerent Robert, and had him put in the lock-up. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

BANK REMOVAL.—This morning the Seventh National Bank removed to their new iron-front building, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, where the business of the institution will hereafter be conducted. The locality is far more desirable than the old one, at the corner of Market and Strawberry streets, and, besides this, it is in the midst of the most active business portion of our city. Mr. George W. Hill, the President, devotes his untiring energies to the advancement of its interest, and its list of depositors will be largely increased by the change, as a banking-house has been long needed in this locality.

TAKING POSSESSION OF HIS NEW QUARTERS.—Now that the new Court House is so nearly completed, the various city officials who are to be relieved of their present inconveniences for lack of room in the State House Row, are preparing to remove to their new quarters in the commodious structure on Sixth street. To-morrow, Mr. John G. Butler, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, will take possession of his new office, where those having business with him will hereafter find him.

STEALING CHANGES OF RAIMENT.—A man giving the name of Isaac W. Rutter was arrested near Thirty-first and Market streets yesterday. It is alleged that he had stolen a quantity of clothing from a man named Walker, living in Lancaster. He had been arrested, and was held to trial in that place to answer the charge, but took leg-bail, and came to this city. He was arrested on a warrant from the authorities of Lancaster, and this morning was sent back under charge of Officer McNeill.

RUNAWAYS RETURNED.—Three young fellows ran away from their parents in Harrisburg, and came on to this city to make their fortune. They gave the names of Robert Freeburn, John Boylan, and John McCord, when they were arrested at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot, at Thirtieth and Market streets, this morning. They had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held them for a further examination. They will be sent back to their homes.

AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Some thieves attempted to break into Hoyt's store, at No. 329 Chesnut street, last night, by breaking in through the side wall. To do this they had gone into the alley-way between Hoyt's and Miller's, and commenced to break in through the bricks. The attempt was made between midnight and this morning, but they were frightened off before they accomplished their purpose.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The following licenses to sell liquor were issued by the City Commissioners since our last issue:—John S. Connell, southeast corner of Second and Lombard streets; Kate Slaymaker, No. 214 Currant alley, Hugh Henry, southeast corner of Fortieth and Lancaster avenue; John Ebard, No. 210 Brown street; Christian G. Naglee, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Spruce; Gottlieb Nagle, northwest corner Seventh and Girard avenue; Henry Gartner, No. 1351 Melon street; Charles Waltz, No. 847 N. Fourth street; Mark Straup, No. 306 Coates street; Louis Kern, No. 1203 Main street; Hugh Flood, No. 21 N. Eleventh street; Leopold Schott, No. 9 Green street; Joseph Myers, No. 617 Poplar street; John Wilbank, northwest corner of Ringan and Callowhill streets; Frederick King, No. 807 N. Eighth street; H. J. Bailey, No. 1 Strawberry street; A. Kohler, No. 233 Spruce street; Charles C. Uber, No. 250 Bridge street; J. Lewis, No. 702 Richmond street; Anton Weiss, No. 1305 N. Fifth street; Benjamin G. Hubbs, northwest corner of Water and Vine streets; John McConnell, No. 1009 Locust street; Kemper & Stull, No. 1026 Sansom street; James F. Hepley, northwest corner of Second and Brown streets; J. P. Krauss, southeast corner Eleventh and Shippen; Edward B. Cole, No. 1532 Richmond street; Julius Schwalber, southwest corner of Eleventh and Fitzwater streets; Michael Smith, No. 750 S. Eleventh street; Edward Leon Hardi, No. 756 S. Eleventh street; John Kirchbaum, No. 1366 Callowhill street; A. Linehan, No. 1063 Sargeant street; A. F. Haas, No. 705 St. John street; John Baker, No. 455 St. John street; James McLaughlin, northwest corner of Broad and Race streets; Harry Speckman, No. 330 Harmony place; Chas. Shuber, No. 330 Brown street; J. Mahlon & Co., No. 457 N. Third street; William Falls, No. 150 N. Second street; Louis Pohl, No. 704 N. Third street; John Stanson, No. 1200 Federal streets; W. H. Wright, southeast corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets, Adam S. Haubert, No. 4048 Main street, Frankford; Green & Coane, northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

A BOY, ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM AN OFFICER, JUMPS FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW TO THE STREET AND IS FATALLY INJURED.—John Downey and Frank, his brother, aged respectively thirteen and seventeen years, have for a long time carried on robberies of considerable amount at the South street wharves. They managed to steal from Jersey marketers all manner of valuables, such as chickens, vegetables, and loose clothing. The police have been searching for them for some time.

This morning Officer Ferguson spied them at their operations on the wharf, and gave chase. The boys ran up to Penn street, below South, into a brick building, and up to the fourth story, hoping to get on the roof by means of the trap-door, and hold it down. But finding the officer at their heels, and dreading to be taken into custody, John ran to a dormer window on this fourth story, jumped out, and came down on to pavement with such force as to produce insensibility. When help arrived it was ascertained that one of his limbs was broken between the knee and hip, a deep gash was under his chin, several contusions on the skull, and a doctor present stated that he was seriously, if not fatally injured internally. It is thought that when he jumped he believed he would alight on another roof, as he would if he had leaped from another window near by, but which in the excitement he missed. He was removed to his home in Penn street, between Lombard and South, and from thence to the Hospital. The other boy, Frank, was arrested just as his brother leaped, and was taken to the Station, where he will meditate no doubt on the evils and calamities caused by his course of life.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

100 shares Gold Mining Company, of Montgomery county, Md	Not sold
50 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	57½ cts
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum Company	$5·00
450 shares Sheridan Oil Company	Not sold
Dwelling, Rodgers' court	$425·00
House and Lot, No. 2115 Winter street	Not sold
Frame Dwelling and Lot, Sellers st., Frankford	Not sold
Three Lots, brown street, above Sixteenth street, each 18 by 80 feet	Not sold
Dwelling, Shackamaxon street, below Richmond street, 18 by 87 feet; $54 ground rent	$4650·00
Lot of Ground, N. W. corner Twelfth and Thompson streets	$240·00
Property, S. W. cor. Second and Marion sts.	$2500·00

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—Davis' Pain Killer has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication of pain, and the verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been and are its own best advertisement. Every family should keep it in their homes in case of sudden attacks of many diseases in which it is an antidote.

FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE.—"I have never found the fabric yet that the Grover & Baker Machines will not sew in the most beautiful manner. I have compared my experience with over five hundred ladies, and I never, except in one instance, found that they preferred other machines to the Grover & Baker, when they have tried both machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. C. L. Pearson, No. 52 Court street, Brooklyn, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

COSTLY ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—We advise our readers to attend the sale of costly framed Engravings and Chromos, to take place at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, tomorrow Morning and Evening, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., to be continued on Friday, at the same hours. Every number on the catalogue will be disposed of without reserve, on account of the parties relinquishing the business.

OUR SPRING TRADE.—Merchants from the North, South, East, or West, when in Philadelphia, should call at Grove's Show-Case Manufactory, No. 111 N. Fourth street, above Arch, if only to see his fine assortment of Show-cases. He has them always on hand, of all sizes, suitable for any business. Grove's make of cases are considered A No. 1 all over the United States.

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 14, commencing at ten o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THOSE who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza, or whooping cough will find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long-established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

ANYBODY can be suited either in goods or price, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

POLISHED STEEL COMPASSES, SPRING, Cooper, and Drafting Dividers and Calipers. A variety received by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CARPET SWEEPERS OF THE MOST APPROVED patterns, are more expeditious and less injurious to the nap of the carpet than a broom. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' GEESE, OF THE BROAD OR narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes, and well-finished Smoothing Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 2 Next door to Post Office.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Bouligny Land Grant.

The time of the morning session of the House yesterday was almost entirely occupied by Messrs. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and Woodbridge, of Vermont, in a personal explanation that amounted to a debate on the resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to delay action on the bill passed last session, granting seventy-five thousand acres of land in Louisiana to the heirs of John E. Bouligny. The assertion of fraud on the part of the claimants and the developments that Mr. Washburne threatened to make, induced the House to vote for a resolution that checks the operation of a completed law of last session. The law granted one-sixth of four hundred and fifty thousand acres to the heirs of Bouligny, and, it is claimed by Mr. Washburne, authorizes the claimants to acquire title to any unoccupied public lands. The history of the claim, as stated by Mr Washburne, is that it derives its origin from the famous Mississippi scheme of John Law notoriety. Law claimed from a grant alleged to have been made by the King of France in 1717. In 1835, the heirs of a Frenchman named D'Antrieve set up a claim, when Congress passed a bill authorizing the claimants to appear before the officers of the Land Office to make proof of their claim. The case went to the Supreme Court, which on full review declared the claim illegal and void. It was afterwards reviewed by a petition to the Thirty-fifth Congress; but no action was taken until the House of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Congress allowed the claim for the benefit of the heirs of D'Antrieve, the Senate not agreeing. Bouligny, from whom the present claimants claim, was a member of the committee which recommended the claim to that House. The matter was again introduced by the heirs of Bouligny in the last Congress, which passed the bill now objected to. This is a brief outline of the case as given by Mr. Washburne, who further states that there was no evidence before Congress showing that Bouligny himself was an heir, or had any claim to the property. Many of these statements are denied by some of the members of the committee that passed the claim. Should the investigation which the affair will have to submit to by this Congress confirm the history given, it will probably prove to members that they are sometimes given to loose legislation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Williams Homicide Case—Third Day.

Continued from Second Edition.

Re-examination—Williams was standing about six feet from the place where the cuff was found.

William J. Leech sworn—I assisted Fell in making the search; we found a shirt cuff; (cuff shown and recognized); we found it behind a hogshead in the wagon house, on the premises of L. Thompson & Co., below Twelfth street, in Hamilton, in the corner; I bent over the hogshead, there was a piece of a box on top of it, with this I reached over and brought the cuff up; it was in a careless place; you could not see it without bending over the hogshead.

George C. Bowers, sworn—I am a druggist; my place of business is at Sixth and Vine; I recognize the prisoner, Gotlieb Williams; I saw him on the evening of Wednesday, September 19, 1866; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock; he was at my store; he purchased a vial of laudanum.

Barbie C. Bettleboch sworn—I live at Ridge avenue and Washington lane; I know Williams, the prisoner; I saw him on Wednesday, the day Mrs. Miller was killed, at Reindollar's place; it is in Ridge road, opposite South Laurel Hill; he talked to me; that was the first time he asked the time of day; there was a cantelope lying on the porch; he asked me whose it was; I told him anybody's, and that he could eat it if he wanted to; he said it was very nice, after eating it; I went to the other end of the porch, and he came down and sat alongside of me; I asked him why he wasn't out to market; he said he had been out to see his brother Bill on Girard avenue; and that he didn't get out that way; he said he went out there to see him and bid him good-bye, as that would be the last time he would see him; I asked him where he was going; he said he was going to put himself out of the road; I asked what for; he said all his friends went back on him, and he got tired of living; I told him he was foolish for that, and he said he wasn't; he said he would have been on the road if the cars hadn't come out of the ladle on the cars; we had some further conversation; I don't remember what it was; he said to me, "I guess I will go; how is the slaughter-house?" he asked if we were using the slaughter house; I told him it had just been cleaned out; he said, "Let me go down and look at it;" he went away, and I didn't take any more notice or him for an hour afterwards; then I went up into the garden, and I thought by what I saw he was going to put himself out of the way; I went down to the slaughter-house and saw him lying down; that is the last I saw of him; he said he would be of such an age the Friday following, but he didn't think he would live to see that day; a butcher-knife was used to cut the cantalope; I mistrusted he took took it away; I saw it afterwards in the Coroner's office. (Knife shown and recognized.)

Cross-examination—It was between half-past one and half-past two when I first saw him at the place; I didn't hear anything of the murder that day; I gave him some grapes besides the cantelope.

Albert Lake sworn—I live at the Robin Hood hotel; it is adjoining South Laurel Hill; I know Gotlieb Williams; I remember when Mrs. Miller was murdered; I saw Williams that day about 5 o'clock, he came to our house; I came in in the cars with him; I had a brief conversation with him; I paid his fare down; I gave the conductor a quarter-dollar note and got a ticket for him; I went back and sat down in the cars and gave him the ticket; he handed me the ticket and said to me, "Here, Al., I don't want this ticket;" I said what is the reason; he said he was going down Columbia avenue, to see some friends; I didn't say anything to him until we got to the toll gate, and then he said, Al., I guess this will be the last time you will see me;" I asked him why; he said I would see an account of it in the paper; I don't remember when he said it would appear; I hadn't heard of the murder then; I didn't see it the next day, as I was away gunning.

Questioned by Mr. Worrell—Did Williams ever tell you he was going to commit suicide?

I often heard him say he had the "blues" on him, and he was going to do something to himself; we stopped in a tavern on Columbia avenue and had a drink and some oysters; I paid for the drinks, but do not know, who did for the oysters; Williams left me there.

John Menns sworn—I know Williams; I have known him about twenty years; I saw him on the morning Mrs. Miller was murdered, in Spring Garden street, below Ridge avenue; he generally got his breakfast there in the market; I stood face to face with him; he looked somewhat frightened; he had little spots of blood on the side of his nose, on the left-hand side; his countenance was somewhat pale; he seemed excited—not a great deal; he said to me "Good morning, John," and I said "Good morning, Gotlieb;" I asked him what was the matter; he said he had a fight down the street because a man had said he "nigger was as good as me;" I said, "A man had very little to do to strike you—you can hardly take care of yourself;" at that moment a person came along whom I was waiting for; I bid him good-by; he went down Spring Garden street; I saw him afterwards passing up on the north side of Spring Garden street; that is the last I saw of him; it was between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock when I first saw him; I know the clock had not struck 9.

(This witness was subpœnaed by the Commonwealth and defense. He had made the same statement to the prisoner's counsel as the above.—REP.)

Cross-examination—He was coming from the direction of Twelfth street when I saw him first; he had a red mark on his cheek-bone, but his face was somewhat pale; I thought he had fallen down, knowing him to be a cripple; a fist might have produced the mark; he said the quarrel took place down the street, but he didn't say what street; he didn't say the man struck him on the nose; he said the man was an Irishman; he took a handkerchief out of his pocket and wiped the blood off his face.

Re-examination—I shall ever seen a red mark on his face, but this time it was more flushed than usual; I didn't see any skin broken nor any bruise.

Charles L. Potter sworn—My shop is at No. 1242 Poplar street; I am a barber. Question by Mr. Mann—Is this (handing Witness a paper) your paper? Witness—Yes, sir; here is my name signed to it; it is Thursday's paper, September 20, 1866; he was there on Friday morning; he had that paper in his hands as if he was reading it; there were two others in the shop; my brother, and a journeyman named Albert Fisher, and a man named Joyce; I went out into the other room, and when I came back Williams was gone.

Cross-examination—I took the *Inquirer* and *Ledger* during the month of September; I think Mr. Joyce was reading the *Inquirer* while I was shaving Williams; Williams was in the shop about twenty minutes; he was reading the paper about eight minutes, the time occupied in shaving the other man.

John J. McNair sworn—The first time I ever saw Gotlieb Williams was when I arrested him; it was on Friday, the 21st of September, 1866, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; I was sitting in my store and reading the *Ledger*; he went by; I put on my boots and started after him; I went down as far as Coates street, passing him, and then came back; I asked him if he ever lived in Buttonwood street; he said he was raised there; I asked him if his name was Gotlieb Williams, and he said it was; I then told him he was the man that was wanted; I got hold of his paralyzed arm, and he told me to help him along; I told him I was going to take him to the Station House; he wanted to know what was the matter; I told him if he was an innocent man, and could prove himself such, all would be right; I didn't tell him with what he was charged; I found a butcher-knife on him, and saw spots of blood on his clothes (knife shown and recognized; cane shown and recognized); I took him to the Fourteenth Ward Station House.

Cross-examination—He was going down Thirteenth street when I saw him.

At half-past 1 the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Submarine Cables This Afternoon

Trouble Between Egypt and Turkey—The Atlantic Telegraph Tolls—No Reduction to be Made—Bank Rates of Discount at Amsterdam and Berlin Abated—The China at Liverpool, Etc. Etc.

EGYPT AND THE SUBLIME PORTE.

THE VICEROY REFUSES TO PAY TAXES TO CRUSH THE CANDIANS.

VIENNA, March 13.—Despatches have been received here which state that the Viceroy of Egypt withholds the tribute of that country to meet the expenses of crushing the insurrection in Candia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY—NO REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF FOR MESSAGES.

LONDON March 13—Noon.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company held a meeting in this city yesterday to consider the proposed reduction of tolls upon business transmitted over the cable. Quite unexpectedly to the general public, the movement for a reduction failed, in consequence of the refusal of the Atlantic Company to assent thereto.

The public should remember that although the practical management of the cable is in the hands of the Anglo-American Company, no change in rates can be made without the consent of the Atlantic Company. The latter Company is the one which initiated the cable enterprise, but subsequently transferred its franchises and property to the Anglo-American Company, which successfully completed the work.

THE CHINA AT LIVERPOOL.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13—Noon,—The steamship China, from Boston February 27, touched here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

THE BERLIN AND AMSTERDAM DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, March 13—Noon.—The banks at Amsterdam and Berlin have reduced their rates of discount.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the contracts for the Medical Department of the Army for 1866. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a joint resolution to make valid the laws of the New Mexico Legislature passed during the session of the winter of 1866-7, with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill conferring on the Territorial courts jurisdiction under the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. Trumbull said the law, as passed, confers sufficient jurisdiction on these Courts. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing a survey for a ship canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Which was passed.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) introduced a bill to provide for a Circuit and District Court for the District of Nebraska. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) introduced a bill to establish a law office, and create the office of Surveyor-General, in the Territory of Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury how many persons are employed in the assessment of direct taxes in the Rebel States, how much is paid to them, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee the following substitute for the supplemental bill for the Reconstruction bill, and asked the immediate consideration of the same, but Mr. Howard objecting, it goes over under the rule:—

An Act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding General in each district defined by an act to provide for the more efficient government of the United States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:—

"I ——, of ——, in the county or parish of ——, in the State of ——, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not excluded from the right to vote by the fifth or sixth section of said act, to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States; that I will support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and that I will, to the best of my ability, encourage all others to do the same. So help me God."

Which oath (or affirmation) may be administered by any Registering officer.

Section 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and places therein as the commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil Government for such State loyal to the Union, said Convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members, as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such States by the commanding General, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The Convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number as represented in the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Section 3. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election and make return to him of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification; and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a Constitution and civil government, according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and if so, shall proceed to frame such Constitution; and when the same shall have been so framed, such Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the Commanding General, as heretofore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said Convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the District.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Julian presented the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in reference to the equalization of bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker presented memorials from the Legislature of New Mexico, asking for the increased pay of the members of that Territory in reference to school lands; to Indian depredations; to the establishment of telegraphs between the military posts of Kansas and New Mexico; to the erection of a penitentiary; to the completion of the Capitol building at Santa Fe; and to properly destroyed by Rebels. Referred to the Committee on Territories, when appointed.

Also two communications from the Secretary of War, with a statement of contracts made on account of the medical department of the army for 1866.

The Committees were then called for reports, but none were made.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) asked leave to introduce the joint resolution making the duty on umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, imported from foreign countries, when made of silk, no lower than that now imposed upon fine and dressed silks; namely, sixty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Holman

For The Evening Telegraph.

IN MEMORIAM.

NATALE PERELLI.

Bring flowers, sweet flowers, to deck his lowly bier,
Let music's saddest strains to heaven soar,
And weeping ART shed many a pearly tear,
For he who lov'd her most—PERELLI—is no more!

Clasped in the cold embrace of clammy death,
He sleeps the peaceful slumber of the soul,
Which, warmed at last by God's own living breath,
Awaking, finds in heaven its blissful goal.

His Lyre, unstrung, no more shall wake the heart
With those sweet numbers his genius o'er supplied;
No more his silver voice shall champion Art,
Nor show how near is SONG to Heaven itself allied.

No, no, alas! his work on earth is done;
Close, close his eyes—leave all the rest to FAME;
For *she* will crown him as ART'S most worthy son,
And keep forever green his lov'd and honor'd name.

J. E. McC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1867.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MADAME RECAMIER. Boston: Roberts Bros. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

The Memoirs of Madame Récamier, reputed the most beautiful woman of her time, extended from the last days of the old monarchy of France, through the Revolution, under the First Consulate, under the Empire, and finally during the entire restoration, with Louis XVIII and Charles X on the throne. Covering as they do more than a half century of the most interesting portion of the history of France, and introducing us to all the prominent actors on the political stage, they cannot fail to be received with pleasure by all who feel that time is well spent in contemplating the secret springs of the actions of the great. Madame Récamier was the intimate friend of nearly all the prominent actors in the European drama, and her correspondence, which comprises the great body of the work, cannot fail to throw light upon the actions of those with whose names we are all familiar. She was the intimate of Madame de Staël, Hortense Beauharnais, the Duchess of Devonshire, and all that galaxy of female wit and beauty that centred around the Court of France. She was the *confidante* of Montmorency, Chateaubriand, Talma, Lucien Napoleon, Fouché, and all the diplomatic *corps* of France and Germany. With such associations, and keeping up a constant correspondence with her friends, she naturally leaves a vast collection of letters which are of deep interest. By means of this correspondence we are taken behind the scenes, and enabled to see the petty quarrels which decided the fate of ministers and even of crowns. The work is, consequently, extremely readable. In regard to the light thrown on the character of Madame Récamier, we cannot value highly the "Memoirs." The translation, it seems to us, is rather too literal. While the author continually assures us of the purity of the heroine, yet the letters published from a dozen different gentlemen must either have been written without the words meaning what they do when translated, or else the boasted virtue seems rather apocryphal. Madame Récamier lived, notwithstanding her tumultuous life, to the ripe age of seventy-two, and expired peacefully in 1849. The "Memoirs" are written by her niece and adopted daughter, Madame Lenormant. While the letters received by Madame Récamier are given in full, yet it is noticeable that none of her letters in reply are published. This deprives us of the main material for a memoir, and makes the work rather a political history than purely a life of the queen of Parisian beauties.

THE MARKET ASSISTANT. By Thomas F. De Voe. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

We generally distrust any work which pretends to be a complete guide to marketing, for, as a rule, experience is the only useful assistant in the purchase of food. So far as any book gives directions in regard to the parts of an anatomical structure, and teaches the art of carving, we value it. When, however, it claims to enable a novice to distinguish tender and tough beef, and other refined niceties, we lose all faith in its value. The work of Mr. De Voe is, in this view, both good and bad. It goes too much into detail and anecdote, and thus gets beyond the proper province of a market book; but when it gives simple directions, and with well-drawn diagrams explains the anatomy of beeves and fowls, it is a valuable work. It is not a cook-book, but treats of that part of housekeeping which precedes the culinary. It is neatly bound, and printed in clear, large type.

A COMPLETE MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Thomas B. Shaw, M.A. Edited by William Smith, LL. D., with a sketch of American Literature, by Henry T. Tuckerman. New York: Sheldon & Co.

A work with the pretentious title of a "Complete Manual of English Literature" must contain a great deal, and must possess more than ordinary merit to fulfil the expectations of the reader. We are glad to say that the volume before us comes nearer to a compilation such as we should desire than any we have seen. It is intended as a text-book for schools, and contains the elements of English standard literature. It is divided into three parts:—The first, English of which Robert of Gloucester is the type; the second, of which Chaucer is the best example; and the more modern, which familiar to us all. The authors principally dwelt upon, after a sketch of the rise of the English tongue and the earlier writers, are Addison, Spencer, Scott, and Thackeray. The whole work is as valuable an addition to text-books as we have noticed since the appearance of "Chambers' Encyclopædia." It is bound for service, and, although only a medium-sized volume, contains an immense amount of matter.

VENETIAN LIFE. By W. D. Howell. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Second Edition.

When Mr. Howell's work first appeared, we noticed its merits with favor. It is pleasantly written, and abounds in anecdotes, directions, and pleasant gossiping reminiscencies. We shall, therefore, call attention now only to the additions made in the recent issue. We notice, first, the presence of a well-written though by no means exhaustive chapter on "Holidays," which directs attention to the customs on which the Italians found their chief delight. A comparison is instituted between the former and present condition of Venice as a commercial port. Some interesting and reliable data on the subject of trade are afforded us. These, with the index, are the only alterations made by the author. He has descriptive powers of a high order, and has evidently felt a deep interest in his subject. One-third of success is achieved as soon as the subject is mastered by the author, and as Mr. Howell is perfectly conversant with Venice, his work may be considered standard.

THE LAST DAYS OF OUR SAVIOUR. By Rev. Charles D. Cooper, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Rector of St. Philip's Church has compiled the little book before us for Passion Week. It is entirely composed of extracts from the various Gospels, arranged appropriately for each day, so that during the week the reader may follow the events of the life of Christ as they are narrated by the Apostles. It claims no merit, except that it is *proper* to the season on which we will soon enter.

ONE HUNDRED SELECTIONS. By N. K. Richardson. A. Garrett & Co., No. 702 Chesnut street.

The volume before us is designed for classes in elocution. It is composed of standard old pieces of poetry and oratory, with additions of such recent productions as "Sheridan's Ride," and the like. It is also enriched by several original articles by Mr. Richardson, the compiler. It is cheaply issued, and will be found of service to students of elocution.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Tilton & Co., Boston, the March number of this new Horticultural Magazine, the success of which has thus far been remarkable. Although but yet in its third month, the publishers inform us that the receipts more than meet its expenses, and that its circulation already exceeds the number predicted by the warmest supporters of the enterprise as a good year's work. The publishers, in their introduction, say: "As improvement and progress are to be our aim, we trust each month may be an improvement on the past;" and they well redeem their promise. The March number comes before us an improvement on the February, as that was upon the January. The information is more varied, as well as of wider range. We had some fears, after an examination of the first two numbers, that its usefulness might be impaired by making it, perhaps, too local. The present number dispels all doubts of that nature, as its columns not only contain articles from the West and South, but promise to include every part of America.

Two little volumes for children, "Zaido's Nursery Book" and "The Children's Treasury," have been published by T. Nelson & Sons, New York, and are for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. They are both admirable books for children.

The American News Company has published "Tristan," by Edward Spencer, and T. R. Callender, Third and Walnut streets, has it for sale.

—One of the most scholarly of German periodicals is *Jahrbuch fur Romanische und Englische Litteratur*, founded by Adolph Ebert and Ferdinand Wolf, and published quarterly at Leipsic. The special subjects to which it is devoted are the Romanic languages and English, and its contributors are at liberty to write in any language they may choose—French, Italian, Spanish, German, or English. The last number contains the conclusion of a collection of the old popular tales of Venice, by G. Widter, A. Wolf, and R. Kohler; a paper by M. A. Bouchet on the use of atonic vowels in the Romance languages; and the text of a French romance written in 1300 as a satire against the Pope and the clergy. This piece, "Le Roman de Fauvel," is said to resemble in spirit the second part of the famous "Roman de la Rose." The editor of the *Jahrbuch*, Professor Ludwig Tenicke, reviews one of Mr. Morris' contributions to the Early English Text Society—the collection of "Early English Alliterative Poems"—while M. A. Scheler notices André van Hasselt's edition of the "Romance of Cleomadis," and proposes a series of emendations of its text.

—The Countess de Boigne gives us in the form of a romance, entitled "Une Passion dans le Grande Monde," a curious picture of the society in which she moved in the first few years of the restoration of the Bourbons, and a number of clever sketches of character. Not the least interesting part of the book is a biographical sketch of its author, by Madame Lenormant, the editor of the "Correspondence of Madame Récamier," of which Messrs. Roberts Brothers have just published a translation.

—A "ballerina" of the Modena (Italy) Theatre, named La Barbizan, more than usually excited by the acclammations of the public, executed a *pas* with a wrong calculation of distance, which carried her over the footlights into the orchestra. In the passage her dress caught fire from the lamps, and she was immediately in a blaze, which, however, was promptly extinguished by the musicians. She was carried out senseless, but was found to have sustained no serious injury.

—Mr. Parton's book of "Famous Americans" contains his *North American Review* papers on Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Randolph, Girard, Bennett, and Goodyear; his *Atlantic* article on Beecher and Plymouth Church; his sketches of Theodosia Burr and Astor, from *Harper's Magazine*; and his essay on Vanderbilt, from the New York *Ledger*. This collection forms one of the most enjoyable books of the season.

—The London papers announce rather vaguely a new volume by Mr. Tennyson. It is to consist of seven songs, illustrated by Millaris, and accompanied by music by Mr. A. S. Sullivan. They also inform us that the Laureate was lately presented to the Queen at Osborne.

EUROPE.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The French *Yellow Book* contains the following despatch, addressed by Baron Moustier to the French Ambassador at Rome:—

PARIS, December 11, 1866.—Count: The Emperor has always desired the independence of the Holy See and the independence of Italy. Each of these two interests would have preferred to be the object of our exclusive preference; but, notwithstanding the difficulty of reconciling their claims, the Emperor has never permitted himself to forget the double care imposed upon him. To-day, Italy being definitively constituted, the consolidation of the temporal power becomes the principal object of our efforts, and the Holy Father has the fullest right to await the result of them with confidence, and to insure our success by such wise measures as his conscience may suggest. Doubtless the departure of our troops will occasion the Holy Father emotions which we can well comprehend. Yet no moment could be more favorable for confronting the situation than that in which the national sentiment in Italy was receiving such a complete satisfaction as that caused by the acquisition of Venetia.

We felicitate ourselves upon the circumstances because it was most desirable that our occupation, a temporary measure, which preserved materially without consolidating morally, and which could not become indefinite without destroying the power it sought to defend, should cease.

The Catholic world ought to know that we cheerfully adjourned so long a measure whose necessity had become manifest, and it could not without injustice ignore the fact that when this necessity became insurmountable we did what we could to secure to the Holy Father new and more valuable guarantees for the free and tranquil exercise of his double sovereignty.

The Convention of the 15th of September, despite the efforts made to belittle its importance, attests in the highest manner our sincerity and our forecast.

It was a most difficult task to direct that almost irresistible current which seemed to draw all minds towards Rome. We assumed this difficult task, and the selection of Florence as capital was the first pledge of the new policy which we advocated in Italy, and the wisdom of which will continue to be demonstrated. Need I point out the full security which results to the Pontifical Government of King Victor Emanuel to preserve inviolate, even by force, the frontier of the Pontifical States from external invasion, denying itself the power to cross these frontiers?

We are convinced that the Cabinet of Florence, whose reiterated promises cannot be discredited, will faithfully maintain that which we expect from it. Obtaining from Italy a pledge to assume its share of the Pontifical debt, we have not only repaired an injustice, we have also relieved the Papal finances of a weight which was crushing them. What remains to be done does not depend entirely upon ourselves, but our counsels and our influence will be employed without ceasing to improve the situation.

The religious negotiations of last year are reopened under new conditions, which, from the friendly disposition of the Italian Government, encourages us to hope for a favorable result. The return of the bishops to their dioceses will give a great satisfaction to the Holy Father, and greatly contribute to the tranquility of consciences. We do not doubt that Pius IX will take those steps which are required by the nature of things, the opportuneness of which is demonstrated. He knows our ideas upon this subject, and that we suggest nothing to him which can cause him to hesitate, or induce him to draw back from the dispositions which he has spontaneously manifested.

We believe it possible, in these conditions, to found the relation of the Holy See to its subjects and to the rest of Italy upon a natural and durable foundation. Inspire the Holy Father with this conviction, which will give him courage to undertake the work without delay. Tell him that the retirement of our troops does not imply the abandonment of the great interests which for seventeen years we have guarded by our presence, and which, near or distant, we shall contrive to watch over with entire affection.

You are authorized to leave a copy of this despatch with the Cardinal Secretary of State.

(Signed) MOUSTIER.

The Richest Man in the World.

A London journal, the *Cosmopolitan*, says:—The young Lord Belgrave, grandson of the Marquis of Westminster, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be the richest man in the world. When what is now the fashionable section of London, known as Belgravia, was but a sheep farm, the first Marquis was leasing lots at ninety-nine years. By the time the heir to the Westminster estates attains his majority all these leases will lapse, thereby adding an almost incomputable amount of ground rent to the estate. The present income of the property is said to be £1000 a day; ten years hence, it will be ten or twenty times this amount! The present Marquis of Westminster is about seventy-two years of age. His eldest son the Earl of Grosvenor, is about forty-seven; and his eldest son, the young Lord Belgrave, is about thirteen. By intermarriage this colossal fortune has not only been kept in the family, but multiplied in arithmetical ratio. The Marquis of Westminster married the Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson Gower, second daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland. Earl Grosvenor married Lady Constance Leveson Gower, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. Rich as these people are, we do not suppose that either the Grosvenor sons or daughters will be likely to "marry for love," unless there is plenty of wealth to back it.

Transatlantic Telegraphic Communication.

The London *Daily News* of February 23 says:—"Mr. Cyrus Field has arrived in London. The object of his visit is to enter into a contract with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, on behalf of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, for the immediate manufacture and laying of a submarine cable between Placentia, Newfoundland, and some point on the continent of America. When this line is completed, the uncertainty of the present communication, by the land lines getting out of repair, will be in a great measure, if not entirely, removed. The public may not be aware of the fact that the two cables of the Anglo-American Company are employed at present on an average about four hours out of every twenty-four. They are in every respect in the most perfect condition for the transmission of messages."

Sausages—A Princely Estate and a Lawsuit.

The Prince of Orange is defendant in a curious suit which is now before the French law courts. M. Vanden Daele some years since made a good deal of money out of a beer shop in Paris called the Saucisse d'Or, to which he attracted a large circle of customers by selling sausages in one of which each evening was to be found a five-franc piece in gold. Part of his profits he invested in an estate in the Ardennes. This he sold last year to the Prince of Orange for 300,000 francs, represented by bills. Upon the title-deeds of this property the Prince tried to borrow 150,000 francs from the Credit Foncier, but, not succeeding, put one of his friends in the chateau, with directions to buy cattle and agricultural implements, and to make the most out of the produce. His Royal Highness, it now appears, has neglected either to take up his bills or to pay the expenses incurred by his agent, and actions are pending for the recovery of the sums due in each case.

Despatches as They Come.

A late Galveston paper prints an Associated Press despatch as received. It is as follows:—

"WASH 25 Prest urges with warnings by herald post veto abominable tariff bill by tribune veto wretched measure inflating currency by issuing hundred million legal tender to retire compound interest notes by world veto outrageous Reconstruction bill Colfax speaker unopposed he predicts six weeks session revenue fraud com closes Report with—may be some mysterious Revenue officers in New York Phila Brooklyn nevertheless fra[illegible] universal gigantic morals manufacture[illegible] inted confidence in local officers so shar[illegible] reorganization necessary.

—Mr. Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, and the Cornelius O'Dowd of *Blackwood*, has been appointed by Lord Stanley Consul at Trieste.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
128,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,760·00
40,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,600·00
7,350	148 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6,253·25
3,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,250·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
192,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,800·00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·75.	
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,627·20
	Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	58,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,530·00
	Cash in Bank $811.02·26	
	Cash in Drawer 467·74	1,540·00
		$1,407,821·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·13
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $410,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $5000, or giving $25 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penns. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3006 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 31y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell,

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 9

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $300,000.

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS $136,210·89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.

DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack, Aaron W. Gaskill, William P. Reeder, Joseph Chapman, Edward M. Needles, Wilson M. Jenkins, Lukens Webster, Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 2 28 1m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charlemagne Tower, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmwsm

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000,

Of which amount not $900 remain unpaid at this date. $200,000 000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 17 suth6m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm
look to it 10 1fmwsm

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOOD
3 8 fmwtm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, March 15, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

Six (6) dozen assorted Paint Brushes, 5 and 6, "Clintons."

Four (4) dozen assorted Sash Brushes, Nos. 6 and 8, "Clintons."

Three (3) dozen Fitches, flat, ¼, ½, and ¾ inch.

Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob left, 5½ and 5 inch.

Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob right, 4½ and 5 inch.

Three hundred (300) lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, in 25 lb. kegs.

Two hundred (200) lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25 lb. kegs.

Six (6) reams Sand Paper, Nos. 1 and 2.

Thirty (30) gross Assorted Screws, ¾ inch, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.

Three (3) dozen Buck Saws.

Fifty (50) pounds Hoop Iron, ¾ inch.

Two hundred (200) Hoop Poles (small) for nail kegs.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved by the United States District

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE TENTH LECTURE.

ON MR. CAUDLE'S SHIRT-BUTTONS.

"Well, Mr. Caudle, I hope you're in a little better temper than you were this morning. There—you needn't begin to whistle; people don't come to bed to whistle; but it's like you. I can't speak, that you don't try to insult me. Once I used to say you were the best creature living: now, you get quite a fiend. *Do let you rest?* No, I won't let you rest. It's the only time I have to talk to you, and you *shall* hear me. I'm put upon all day long; it's very hard if I can't speak a word at night; besides, it isn't often I open my mouth, goodness knows!

"Because *once* in your lifetime your shirt wanted a button, you must almost swear the roof off the house. *You didn't swear?* Ha, Mr. Caudle! you don't know what you do when you're in a passion. *You were not in a passion?* Weren't you? Well, then, I don't know what a passion is—and I think I ought by this time. I've lived long enough with you, Mr. Caudle, to know that.

"It's a pity you haven't something worse to complain of than a button off your shirt. If you'd *some* wives, you would, I know. I'm sure I'm never without a needle and thread in my hand. What with you and the children, I'm made a perfect slave of. And what's my thanks? Why, if once in your life a button's off your shirt, what do you cry '*oh*' at?—I say once, Mr. Caudle, or twice, or three times, at most? I'm sure, Caudle, no man's buttons in the world are better looked after than yours. I only wish I had kept the shirts you had when you were first married! I should like to know where were your buttons then?

"Yes, it *is* worth talking of! But that's how you always try to put me down. You fly into a rage, and then if I only try to speak you won't hear me. That's how you men always will have all the talk to yourselves; a poor woman isn't allowed to get a word in.

"A nice notion you have of a wife, to suppose she's nothing to think of but her husband's buttons! A pretty notion, indeed, you have of marriage! Ha! if poor women only knew what they had to go through—what with buttons, and one thing and another—they'd never tie themselves up—no, not to the best man in the world, I'm sure! *What would they do, Mr. Caudle?* Why, do much better without you, I'm certain.

"And it's my belief, after all, that the button wasn't off the shirt; it's my belief that you pulled it off that you might have something to talk about. Oh, you're aggravating enough when you like, for anything! All I know is, that it's very odd that the buttons should be off the shirt; for I'm sure no woman's a greater slave to her husband's buttons than I am. I only say, it's very odd.

"However, there's one comfort; it can't last long. I'm worn to death with your temper, and sha'n't trouble you a great while. Ha, you may laugh! And I dare say you would laugе! I've no doubt of it! That's your love, that's your feeling! I know that I'm sinking every day, though I say nothing about it; and when I'm gone, we shall see how your second wife will look after your buttons. You'll find out the difference then. Yes, Caudle, you'll think of me, then; for then, I hope, you'll never have a blessed button to your back.

"No, I'm not a vindictive woman, Mr. Caudle; nobody ever called me that but you. What do you say? *Nobody ever knew so much of me?* That's nothing at all to do with it. Ha! I wouldn't have your aggravating temper, Caudle, for mines of gold. It's a good thing I'm not as worrying as you are, or a nice house there'd be between us. I only wish you'd had a wife that *would* have talked to you! Then you'd have known the difference. But you impose on me, because, like a poor fool, I say nothing. I should be ashamed of myself, Caudle!

"And a pretty example you set as a father! You'll make your boys as bad as yourself. Talking as you did all breakfast time about your buttons! And a Sunday morning, too! And you call yourself a Christian! I should like to know what your boys will say of you when they grow up? And all about a paltry button off one of your wristbands. A decent man wouldn't have mentioned it. *Why won't I hold my tongue?* Because I *won't* hold my tongue! I'm to have my peace of mind destroyed, I'm to be worried into my grave for a miserable shirt-button, and I'm to hold my tongue! Oh, but that's just like you men!

"But I know what I'll do for the future. Every button you have may drop off, and I won't so much as put a thread to 'em. And I should like to know what you'll do then? Oh, you must get some one else to sew 'em on, must you? That's a pretty threat for a husband to hold out to his wife; and to such a wife as I've been, too—such a negro-slave to your buttons, as I may say! Somebody else to sew 'em, eh? No, Caudle, no; not while I'm alive. When I'm dead—and with what I have to bear, there's no knowing how soon I may be—when I'm dead, I say—oh, what a brute you must be, to snore so!

"*You're not snoring?* Ha! that's what you always say; but that's nothing to do with it. You must get somebody else to sew 'em, must you? Ha! I shouldn't wonder! Oh, no! I should be surprised at nothing, now, nothing at all! It's what people have always told me it would come to, and now the buttons have opened my eyes. But the whole world shall know of your cruelty, Mr. Caudle. After the wife I've been to you! Somebody else, indeed, to sew your buttons! I'm no longer to be mistress in my own house! Ha, Caudle! I wouldn't have upon my conscience what you have for the world! I wouldn't treat anybody as you treat—no, I'm not mad! It's you, Mr. Caudle, who are mad, or bad—and that's worse! I can't even so much as speak of a shirt-button, but that I'm threatened to be made a nobody of in my own house! Caudle, you've a heart like a hearthstone, you have! To threaten me, and only because a button—a button"

"I was conscious of no more than this," says Caudle; "for here Nature relieved me with a sweet, deep sleep."

THE ELEVENTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE SUGGESTS THAT HER DEAR MOTHER SHOULD "COME AND LIVE WITH THEM."

"Is your cold better to-night, Caudle? Yes; I thought it was. 'Twill be quite well to-morrow, I dare say. There's a love! You don't take care enough of yourself, Caudle, you don't. And you ought, I'm sure; if only for my sake. For whatever I should do, if anything was to happen to you—but I won't think of it; no, I can't bear to think of *that*. Still, you ought to take care of yourself; for you know you're not strong, Caudle; you know you're not.

"Wasn't dear mother so happy with us, to-night? Now, you needn't go to sleep, so suddenly. I say, wasn't she so happy? *You don't know?* How can you say you don't know? You must have seen it. But she always is happier here than anywhere else. Ha! what a temper that dear soul has! I call it a temper of satin: it is so smooth, so easy, and so soft. Nothing puts her out of the way. And then, if you only knew how she takes your part, Caudle! I'm sure, if you had been her own son ten times over, she couldn't be fonder of you. Don't you think so, Caudle? Eh, love? Now, do answer. *How can you tell?* Nonsense, Caudle; you must have seen it. I'm sure, nothing delights the dear soul so much as when she's thinking of how to please you.

"Don't you remember Thursday night, the stewed oysters when you came home? That was all dear mother's doings! 'Margaret,' says she to me, 'it's a cold night; and don't you think dear Mr. Caudle would like something nice before he goes to bed?' And that, Caudle, is how the oysters came about. Now, don't sleep, Caudle; do listen to me, for five minutes; 't isn't often I speak, goodness knows.

"And then, what a fuss she makes when you're out, if your slippers ar'n't put to the fire for you. *She's very good?* Yes—I know she is, Caudle. And hasn't she been six months—though I promised her not to tell you—six months, working a watch-pocket for you! And with *her* eyes, dear soul—and at *her* time of life!

"And then, what a cook she is! I'm sure the dishes she'll make out of next to nothing! I try hard enough to follow her; but, I'm not ashamed to own it, Caudle, she quite beats me. Ha! the many nice little things she'd simmer up for you—and I can't do it; the children, you know it, Caudle, take so much of my time. I can't do it, love; and I often reproach myself that I can't. Now, you shan't go to sleep, Caudle; at least, not for five minutes. You must hear me.

"I've been thinking, dearest—ha! that nasty cough, love!—I've been thunking, darling, if we could only persuade dear mother to come and live with us. Now, Caudle, you can't be asleep; it's impossible—you were coughing only this minute—yes, to live with us. What a treasure we should have in her! Then, Caudle, you never need go to bed without something nice and hot. And you want it, Caudle. *You don't want it?* Nonsense, you do; for you are not strong, Caudle; you know you're not.

"I'm sure, the money she'd save us in housekeeping. Ha! what an eye she has for a joint! The butcher doesn't walk that could deceive dear mother. And then, again, for poultry! What a finger and thumb she has for a chicken! I never could market like her; it's a gift—quite a gift.

"And then you recollect her marrow-puddings! *You don't recollect 'em?* Oh, fie! Caudle, how often have you flung her marrow-puddings in my face, wanting to know why I couldn't make 'em? And I wouldn't pretend to do it after dear mother. I should think it presumption. Now, love, if she was only living with us—come, you're not asleep, Caudle—if she was only living with us, you could have marrow-puddings every day. Now, don't fling yourself about and begin to swear at marrow-puddings; you know you like 'em, dear.

"What a hand, too, dear mother has for a pie-crust! But it's born with some people. What do you say? *Why wasn't it born with me?* Now, Caudle, that's cruel—unfeeling of you; I wouldn't have uttered such a reproach to you for the whole world. Consider, dear; people can't be born as they like.

"How often, too, have you wanted to brew at home! And I never could learn anything about brewing. But, ha! what ale dear mother makes! *You never tasted it?* No, I know that. But I recollect the ale we used to have at home; and father never would drink wine after it. The best sherry was nothing like it. *You dare say not!* No; it wasn't indeed, Caudle. Then, if dear mother was only with us, what money we should save in beer! And then you might always have your own nice, pure, good, wholesome ale, Caudle; and what good it would do you! For you're not strong, Caudle.

"And then dear mother's jams and preserves, love! I own it, Caudle; it has often gone to my heart that with cold meat you haven't always had a pudding. Now, if mother was with us, in the matter of fruit puddings, she'd make it summer all the year round. But I never could preserve—now mother does it, and for next to no money whatever. What nice dogs-in-a-blanket she'd make for the children! *What's dogs-in-a-blanket?* Oh, they're delicious—as dear mother makes 'em.

"Now you *have* tasted her Irish stew, Caudle? You remember that? Come, you're not asleep—you remember that? And how fond you are of it! And I know I never have it made to please you! Well, what a relief to me it would be if dear mother was always at hand that you might have a stew when you liked. What a load it would be off my mind.

"Again, for pickles! Not at all like anybody else's pickles. Her red cabbage—why, it's as crisp as biscuit! And then her walnuts—and her allsorts! Eh, Caudle? You know how you love pickles; and how we sometimes tiff about 'em? Now if dear mother was here, a word would never pass between us. And I'm sure nothing would make me happier, for—you're not asleep, Caudle?—for I can't bear to quarrel, can I, love?

"The children, too, are so fond of her! And she'd be such a help to me with 'em! I'm sure, with dear mother in the house, I shouldn't care a fig for measles, or anything of the sort. As a nurse, she's such a treasure!

"And at her time of life, what a needlewoman! And the darning and mending for the children, it really gets quite beyond me now, Caudle. Now with mother at my hand, there wouldn't be a stitch wanted in the house.

"And then, when you're out late, Caudle—for I know you must be out late, sometimes; I can't expect you, of course, to be always at home—why, then, dear mother could sit up for you, and nothing would delight the dear soul half so much.

"And so, Caudle, love, I think dear mother had better come, don't you? Eh, Caudle? Now, you're not asleep, darling; don't you think she'd better come? You say *No?* You say *No* again? *You won't have her*, you say; *you won't—that's flat?* Caudle—Cau-Cau-dle—Cau-dle"—

"Here Mrs. Caudle," says her husband, "suddenly went into tears; and I went to sleep."

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

KEITH & PICKETT'

COMMISSION MERCHANTS:

AND DEALERS IN

WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,

AND

MACHINERY OILS.

Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.

No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenu

1 30 wfm3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, March 19, under the supervision of Lieutenant Edward Hunter, 12th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, sale to commence at 10 A. M., a quantity of unserviceable Quartermasters Stores, consisting in part of—

75 Four-horse Army Wagons.
10 Two-horse do.
19 Two-horse Ambulances.
1 Four-horse do.
1 One-horse do.
12 Carts.
100 Sets Lead-mule Harness.
65 Sets Wheel-mule do.
20 Sets Lead-ambulance Harness.
55 Sets Wheel-ambulance do.
18 Caldrons.
66 Coal Office Stoves.
21 Cylinder do.
11 Cook do.
43 Wood do.
7 Cook Ranges.
1 Hose Carriage.
1 Hose Reel.
2468 feet large Hose.
147 feet small do.
221 Saddle Blankets.
101 Wagon Covers.
86 yards Cocoa Matting.
395 lbs. assorted Rope.
2000 lbs. old Tire Iron.
2000 lbs. Iron Shoes.
25 Ambulance Wheels.

Together with Bridles, Gum Buckets, Halter Chains, Canvas Horse Covers, Anvils, McClellan Saddles, Carpenters' Tools, such as Hammers, Saws, Braces, and Bits, Blacksmith Tools, etc.

Sale will be continued each day until the whole amount is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers are required to remove their purchases within ten days of day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Brig. Gen.,
Acting Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

3 11 7t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS,

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
Office of Executive and Inspecting Officer,
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1867.

Will be sold at auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867 18,000¼ lbs. ASSORTED MACHINE AND OTHER THREADS; also, a large quantity of WHITE AND COLORED SPOOL COTTON, assorted sizes, *all in good condition*, of the following makers:—"Raleigh," "Caldwell," "Hall & Moody," "Barbour," "Bainbridge," "Holden," "Marshalls," and "Stuarts." Samples can be seen, and catalogues obtained, at the auction store of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street, at the office of Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 Girard street, and at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Terms.—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Crosman, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. & A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj., U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

3 7 7t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 1 mwf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

6 22]

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS SON,

3]

HASTINGS'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

8 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowe furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tirp

RAILROAD LINES.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

Only All-Rail Route to the South and Southwest.

VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD,

In connection with the

P., W., & B.; Va. & Tenn., and E. Tenn. & Va. RR

The bridge at Washington having been rebuilt, cars will run through from PHILADELPHIA to LYNCHBURG WITHOUT CHANGE.

NO WATER TRANSPORTATION, AND LESS HANDLING by this route than any other.

Through Bills of Lading given to prominent Southern points.

To avoid frequent changes, shippers will please mark goods via

O. and A. RR.,

and send to Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and CHERRY Streets.

Rates at all times as low as those charged by other lines.

JAMES C. WILSON, Agent,

2 4 tirp No. 109 South FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR	
Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 21 f GENERAL AGENT.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded to 11 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

1 18

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 329 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4:30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents R. R. OFFICE, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. DUBT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast time at 12 00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Cincinnati, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line on have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN K. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN EUBAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Bait more, 30c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 70c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:05 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. Freight, 3:50 P. M.

Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.

Millville at 6:05 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.

Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 15 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:30 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 8:40 and 10:51 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Potsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:36 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 2:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:25 A. M., and 3:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12:05 A. M., at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:35 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connections at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:40 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:40 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington for Lambertville, at Doylestown.

At 5 P. M.—Evening Accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Manch Chunk, etc., etc.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:40 P. M.

From N. Penn., train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 5:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:20 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 112 S. THIRD Street. 1 1]

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 A. M.

Leave New York at 5 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5:20 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10:25 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The audiences at the Chesnut have increased considerably this week. *The Streets of Philadelphia* seems to be quite an attractive play. Miss Kate Reignolds as "Lucy Fairweather" enacts her part with much grace and force. She is ably supported by Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Frank Lawlor, Mr. F. F. Mackay, and Mr. Lennox. The *Streets of Philadelphia* will be played again this evening.

On Saturday afternoon the usual family matinee will occur.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This establishment was crowded again last eveuing to witness Miss Lucille Western's rendition of the *rôles* of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in Clifton W. Tayleure's version of *East Lynne; or, the Elopement.* Miss Western was very creditably supported by Mr. George H. Clarke, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., Mrs. S. K. Chester, and others. Miss Western has grown more *embonpoint* and graceful, but we observe no improvement in her reading. *East Lynne* will be presented again this evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Ours* is still drawing large audiences. The new comedy has proved the hit of the season. Mrs. John Drew appears again tonight as "Mary Netley," supported by Messrs. Mordaunt, Hemple, Griffiths, Marlowe, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Crease, and others.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This establishment is crowded nightly. The entertainment presented is varied and excellent. The "Sable Japanese Troupe," from Timbuctoo, are very wonderful artists. Mad'lle Louise, the great Female Drummer, and Miss Carrie Austin, in her Zouave drill and manual of arms, appear this evening.

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS.—Mr. James E. Murdoch, the distinguished American tragedian, will read again at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Thursday) evening. In this entertainment he will give recitations from Shakespeare and the modern English and American poets. He will also recite Tom Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram," and a humorous selection from Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The 'Japs" appear this evening in a grand and attractive programme. This troupe cannot appear in this city again until Saturday afternoon. The Academy was crowded again at the Japanese entertainment this afternoon.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—Mr. Charles Jarvis and Mr. Charles M. Schmitz announce their last symphony concert for next saturday evening, March 16. Tickets may be had at all of the music stores on Chesnut street. Robert Schumann's "Sinfonie No. 1, in B flat," will be executed by an orchestra of fifty of our best musicians. Mad'lle Camilla Urso, the famous female violin soloist, will execute Vieuxtemps's "Concert Stuck" solo and Prume's "La Melancolie." Mr. Jarvis will execute Beethoven's "Concerto, Op. 58, with a cadenza by Moscheles," assisted by the grand orchestra. Other admirable selections will also be given.

CONCERT OF THE MONROE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—A grand concert, under the auspices of Professor A. R. Taylor, will be given by the pupils of the Monroe Girls' Grammar School, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday evening next, which promises to be one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever gotten up in Philadelphia. Besides the pupils of the school, Mrs. Mozart, the eminent soprano, of New York, will appear in conjunction with Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mr. William H. Briscoe, and Mr. H. A. Clarke, of our own city.

CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—The second susscription concert of the Mendelssohn Society takes place at the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday evening March 15, and subscriptions will be received till then at Mr. J. E. Gould's, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets. The Society is striving to make this concert one of the best they have yet given, and the programme provided for it is one of uncommon excellence.

CONCERT HALL.—Next Monday evening the Consolidated Troupe of Swiss Bell Ringers will reopen Concert Hall with a grand musical entertainment. This troupe comprises the two Peak Families and the Berger Family, each family having been recently operating separately throughout the country

MR. VERON FLETCHER'S PAINTING OF VENUS.—This picture which has been for a few weeks on exhibition in this city, at No. 1305 Chesnut street (and is new), has elicited many comments from the public, and critiques from the press; and as there seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the meaning of the design, we have taken the time to make several visits and carefully examine it in order to comprehend the evident aim of the artist.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY display the "Real Royal Dusky Japanese Troupe" this evening, in the burlesque of *Ours, Virginia Mummy*, and other good things. Carncross and Fraser's new pantomime, called the *House that Jack Built*, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be produced probably during the present month.

Judge of Supreme Court.

We clip the following from the *Chronicle* in reference to ex-Governor Pollock:—

"ED. CHRON:—Allow me to recommend the nomination of ex-Governor Pollock for Judge of the Supreme Court at the October election. We want a tried and true man for that high position; a sound lawyer in the maturity of his powers; of inflexible integrity and patriotism; and fully abreast, in his sympathies and principles, with this progressive and momentous era. Governor Pollock answers in all points to these requirements of the times. We have just elected a Governor and United States Senator, of loyal and Democratic antecedents; now let us be just and judicious, and elect a Supreme Judge of loyal Whig antecedents, and consolidate the Union ranks beyond all peradventure. Judges Thompson and Agnew are from the extreme western part of the State, and Judges Strong and Read from the eastern part. The central part of the State is entitled to the candidate; and the West Branch can present her favorite son, ex-Judge and ex-Governor Pollock, with the pride and confidence that have their basis in unquestionable merit. R. [illegible]

"March 4, 1867."

"Artemas Ward."

The following appears in the Boston *Journal:*

"Allow me to say that the late Charles F. Browne was for a number of years local editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and that it was in that paper that the first article of his, signed 'A. Ward,' appeared. Mr. Browne informed me that one night he found an empty space in the local column, and nothing at hand to fill it. He wrote sufficient matter for that space concerning an itinerant showman, and (without suggestion of any one) at hap-hazard he dashed down the signature A. Ward. F."

Hard on Senator Saulsbury.

The Memphis *Appeal* says:—"I would be a gain to the country to substitute decent negroes for some drunken Senators and debauched Representatives in Congress."

Mr. Saulsbury will not relish this being hit in the house of his friends.

ELECTION BRIBERY CLASSIFIED.—The Lancaster election commission in England finds that of 1339 persons who voted at the last election, excluding about 20 since dead, 932, or more than two-thirds, were bribed in sums varying rom £2 to £24. The number bribed by each party was about equal. Of the total number 460 were town freemen, 349 country freemen, and 123 householders. Subdividing them into classes, it appears that out of 41 merchants, manufacturers, and professional men upon the register, three received bribes; out of 88 voters described as of no occupation, and gentlemen of independent means, 13 received bribes; of 93 book-keepers, clerks, assistants, etc., 25 were bribed; of 258 tradesmen, including publicans and beer-house keepers, 70 were bribed; out of 400 artisans, 371 received bribes; and of 329 small shopkeepers and laborers, 281 were bribed.

MORE MASTODON BONES.—In digging away the débris from around the western end of the new Harmony mills, at Cohoes, the workmen on Thursday afternoon found another portion of the bones of the mastodon, consisting of the radius, or lower part of one of the forelegs, and four bones of a foot. Professor Hall went up on Friday, and brought the new discoveries with him on his return to Albany. The Professor's theory is that the animal had fallen into the stream above and gradually floated down, decaying and decomposing, fragments detaching, and lodging or locating, until what remained deposited themselves in the hole where the bulk of the skeleton was discovered. The remains still undiscovered are probably in the rock still further west.—*Albany Argus.*

ODD ACCIDENT.—The North British *Mail* explains a delay in its publication by the occurrence of a curious accident. A cat in the press-room found a sleeping place in the large cylinder of Hoe's printing press, and was not discovered until the press was under full headway. In attempting to escape, the animal was crushed and the "form" was spoiled.

—Dan Bryant is having a splendid success in Chicago.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions or diseases—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care in female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere whom we have treated and cured:

A. B. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three years; Francis Gouverneur, No. 1048 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Oil City, Pa., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boudren, firm of Boudren & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis of the left side, cured in three weeks; F. Meclam, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. N., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byram, lumbago and dyspepsia of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Fort Wayne, Ind., severe case of catarrh; William Holzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 750 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1602 S. Fifteenth street; Mr. Peloubet, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 633 Arch street; C. S. Lucas, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Ericsson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1914 Front street; W. B. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Bushy, Nos. 831 and 833 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 619 S. Ninth street; Mr. Smith, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vine and N. J.; Brigadier General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
180wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE STORE TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on the SOUTH SIDE OF SPRUCE STREET, west of Twentieth street, 204 feet front on Spruce street by 120 feet in depth to a twenty feet wide street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 3 12 3t* No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, No. 359 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 70 feet front, 153 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf, 75 feet, extending in length 280 feet. Apply to LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO., 3 6 wsim No. 359 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SALE—DWELLING No. 315 N. Sixth street above Vine, 21 feet front by 90 feet deep. For sale after the 6th of April. Will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to P. MADEIRA, 3 5 6t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

TO RENT.

COAL YARDS AT RICHMOND FOR RENT.

Six Coal Yards, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, at the corner of RICHMOND and CUMBERLAND Streets, lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, will be separately rented to the highest and best bidder for one year each. The rent will be payable monthly in advance, and the same security will be required for rent and tolls as is given by other retailers.

For further information apply to CHARLES WESTON, Agent at Richmond.

Bids will be addressed, in writing, until SATURDAY next, at 6 P. M., to CHARLES E. SMITH, President, 3 12 3t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW CHENE SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
SUPER BLACK SILKS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
GREY DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY
3 2 smwtf] PIQUES, CHINTZES, ETC.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. **E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,** GIRARD ROW.

In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

EMBRACING

LINENS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
38 1m **NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.**

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Opened this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25; Ingrain Carpets, wool fillings, 40, 50 and 60c.; English Tapestry Brussels, at only $1·75; Three-ply Imperial at $2; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; White Matting, 25, 31, 45c.; Red Check at 50c.; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2; Plain Shading, 50c.; Woollen Druggets, $1 to 1·90; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50 to 62c.; cheap lot of Dress Goods at 25c., worth 50c.; Cloth Table Covers, Silk Alpacas, 30c., to $1; Cassimeres, 50c. to $1·00; Table Linens, 45c. to $1·50; Fast-colored Chintzes, 12½c.

CHEAP LOT OF WET GOODS.

Wide Bleached Sheetings, only 25c., worth 30c.; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 20c.; fine Unbleached at 17c., worth 25c.; lot Towels at 10c. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

SPRING ASSORTMENT.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving of their own importation, and from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

A large lot of

HUCKABACK TOWELLING, VERY CHEAP.

CHEAP FRENCH AND IRISH SHIRTING AND FRONTING LINENS.

A very large assortment of

EMBROIDERED AND TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS IN GREAT VARIETY.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also, a large lot of very cheap

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 6mrp] **NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.**

HOSIERY, ETC.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22]

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late C. A. Heffman, formerly W. W. Knight.)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.
3 8 fmwsm

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line as the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40
Position Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

SILVER-WARE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now offering an elbeant assortment of SILVER WARE, for Bridal and General Presentations.

PLATED-WARE.

TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, TUREENS,
BREAKFAST DISHES,
FRUIT DISHES,
CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC.

Of best English and American manufacture.

CUTLERY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

Have on hand a large assortment of Pearl, Ivory Horn, and Rubbie Handle

TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES

At the lowest cash rates. [2 22smwlmrp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.	

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 306 MARKET Street.

SALE OF SIXTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

March 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, slippers, etc. Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of buyers is called. [3 9 5t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 8 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

March 15, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 3 11 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

March 18, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 12 5t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange,
STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, due 1871, Interest payable January and July, free from Government or State taxes, convertible at any time before maturity into Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$4,000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent. coupon registered bonds.
$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$8,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$16,000 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.
$10,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.
$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.
$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$1,050 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.
$100 5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.
250 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad stock.
100 " Camden and Atlantic Railroad Preferred stock.
100 " Allentown Rolling Mill.
141 " Allentown Iron Company.
186 " Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
117 " Lehigh Zinc Company.
257 " Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
28 " East Mahanoy Railroad Company.
100 " Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
15 " Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
100 " Susquehanna Canal Company.
2000 " Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.
50 " North American Oil Company.
500 " Mammoth Oil Company
200 " Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.
200 " Flenniken Oil Company.
3500 " Spring Dale Oil Company.
100 " Sumner Oil Company.
1000 " Florence Oil Company.
900 " Fulton Coal Company.
100 " Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company. [3 12 9t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.
Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.
Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 414 Gaskill street.
Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.
Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.
Two desirable Building Lots, corner of Woodbine, Wilson and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 23

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture.

PIANO FORTE.—Also, one superior rosewood Piano Forte, made by G. & A. Barmore.

LARGE MIRRORS.—Several large French plate mantel and pier Mirrors, etc [3 12 3t

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
On Monday Afternoon,

March 18, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, by catalogue, a collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper American Coins. Also, foreign Coins, Colonials, Medals, etc. Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the Auction Store. [3 12 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

CARD.—In consequence of the non-arrival of goods, our sale is postponed until THURSDAY, March 14.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, 6000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, 1500 DOZEN L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC. ETC., by catalogue, on a credit,

On Thursday,

March 14, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and very attractive assortment of new goods, just landed, and suited to present and approaching sales.

75 CASES 10-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS FOR CASH.

Also, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, for cash, 75 cases superfine heavy 10-4 bleached sheetings.

UMBRELLAS.

50 cases whalebone and steel-frame cotton and gingham umbrellas.

FINE WALNUT EXTENSION TABLE, DESK, ETC. ETC.

Also, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, one fine solid walnut 12-feet extension table, made to order; fine desk and book case, office screen, etc. etc.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE 6000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Also, on Thursday:—
Pieces plain, check, and stripe Cambrics, from low to finest qualities.
do plain, check, and stripe Nainsooks.
do plain Jaconets and Cambrics.
do India Mull and Book Muslins.
do Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, etc., being a full line of most desirable qualities imported.
L. C. HDKFS AND LINEN GOODS.

Also, full lines, viz.:—
—— dozen Ladies' 5-8 plain L. C. Hdkfs.
do Ladies' 5-8 hemstitched do.
do Gents' 4-4 plain do.
do Gents' 3-4 hemmed and colored border do.

Also, an invoice of Linen Diaper, Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, etc.

STOCK OF GOODS.

Also, on Thursday:— [3 11 3t

The entire stock of a first-class city retail Hosiery and Notion Store, comprising the usual assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, etc., selected for first-class sales.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANTLY FRAMED CHROMOS AND FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Thursday and Friday,

March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening of each day, the entire stock of a party declining the business. The pictures and frames are of the most costly and varied character, and will be sold positively without reserve.

Open for examination on Monday. [3 9 6t

AUCTION SALES.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 22 1y

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,

And a full assortment of

FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHES